The New-York Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

More Failures in Great Britain.

GREAT CRASH AT HAMBURG.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 91 3-8 to 91 1-2.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times, No. 11 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., passed this harbor at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning, but could not get up to her dock until after 10 o'clock, and sailed for Boston at half-past 3 o'clock A. M.

The advices brought by the Canada are one week later than those received by the Asia at New-York. The trade review takes the following report: "Dec. 14, lat. 49° long. 30°, passed American ship Quickstep, bound East. Dec. 17, lat. 44°, passed brig Jessie, Minots, bound West.

The Canada, from Boston, arrived out on Sunday, the 29th ultimo.

The Collins steamship Adriatic, from New-York on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d ult., arrived off Point Lynas at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3d, but owing to the lowness of the tides did not come into the Mersey until the afternoon of the 4th.

The North Star left Southampton for New-York on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

The following were the main features of her news: The failures of HERMAN COZ & Co., of London and Liverpool, in the cotton trade, with liabilities of £[illegible]; RAMSOTT, BAWN & Co., of London, in the India trade, with liabilities of £[illegible]; M. JOSS, of Dundee, liabilities £300,000; HIRSCH, MOSES & Co., of Stettin, liabilities 1,200,000 thalers; H. HOFFMAN & Co., of London, largely engaged in the Swiss trade; F. MAGNE, ship-owner, trading as MAGNE & CONCOMAS, Liverpool; and others of less amounts were announced.

The crisis was still more severe at Hamburg, where the failures were too numerous to particularize.

An order had been promulgated at Berlin, enacting a suspension of the usury laws.

The launching of the Leviathan was slowly progressing. The vessel had been gradually moved between forty and fifty feet towards the water.

The Queen of Spain had been delivered of a prince.

There is little else of interest per North Star that is not anticipated by the Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on the 3d inst., by the Queen in person. The Queen's speech was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Circumstances have recently arisen connected with the commercial interests which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time. The failure of joint-stock banks and of some mercantile firms, have produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorize the Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised it will be submitted for your consideration. I have observed with great regret that the state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a limitation of employment in manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress. I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration, and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

"While many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the excessive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished success which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small force which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the reinforcements dispatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt."

After still further eulogizing the gallantry of the troops, the speech continues:

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population in India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services. I have given directions that the papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you. The affairs of my East India dominion will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention. The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb. The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the Territory of Herat. Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

"The remainder of the speech is merely of local interest.

In the House of Lords, Baron MACAULAY took his seat as a Peer.

Lord FITZHARDINGE moved and Lord CAREW seconded the address in response to the Queen's speech, and, after considerable debate, in which Lord DERBY complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the speech, and deplored the condition of the country, the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on the 10th, he should move for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the oath of abjuration and the civil disabilities of Jews.

Mr. HENLEY gave notice that he should move a resolution complementary of the principles of unlimited liability in the case of joint stock banks.

The address was agreed to, after some debate, in which Mr. D'ISRAELI censured generally the action of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that he did not intend to bring in any bill on India till after the recess, and announced his intention of asking the House to make provision for General HAVELOCK, as the East India Company would do the same for General WILSON.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that he would move for a copy of the Indian Army act, and information in regard to [illegible] the press.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON stated that the loans asked by Austria for the use of her projected line in Italy, pending to India, were such as the Government could not accept, and that the negotiations [illegible] fell through.

It was said that the Turkish Government were [illegible] a line from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the imprisonment of two British [illegible] at Naples, and asked what Government had done in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the British Consul had been admitted to the prisoners, and found their only complaint was want of books. There was no cause of complaint against the Neapolitan Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bank act, and asked leave to bring in a bill to indemnify the Bank for the recent over-issue. He explained the necessity for the action the Ministers took, and suggested that it might be advisable amongst other reforms to make bank notes a legal tender throughout the Kingdom.

After some opposition from Messrs. GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, the motion was agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

The Adriatic steamship had been secured still further down the Mersey ways, but the ship had still [illegible] before she would be afloat. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control of her, and hopes were entertained for a successful result in a short time. A scaffolding from which to view the launch broke down and a number of persons were more or less injured. On Monday the vessel had nearly five feet of water under her.

In the Bankruptcy Court it has been decided that the great Northern Railroad Company had no claim on REDPATH's estate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In London on Dec. 2 money continued in active demand. The Stock market was firm, caused by the arrival of the West India mail steamer with £300,000 in silver. The suspensions of the day were MESSRS. BAGSHAW & Co., in the London and West India trade, with liabilities amounting to £200,000 sterling, and KEMP & Co., in the German trade, with liabilities amounting to £50,000.

The semi-monthly shipment of Silver to India and China was £[illegible].

At a meeting of Erie Railroad bondholders it was received that the Committee should be requested to receive subscriptions to the proposed new loan, and to communicate with the Directors in New-York, with a view to an arrangement for general protection.

On Thursday, the 3d instant, the funds were quiet while money was in active demand in the preparation for the payments of the 4th. The failures were Messrs. HODGSON & FURNISS, of London, wholesale Stationers; MESSRS. BARNES, ROSENBERGER & Co. and HERSCH, BROTHER & Co., both in the German trade, in London; C. C. FIX, a large Corn merchant of Belfast, and FRIEDRICHSON CURRIE & CO., Corn Dealers, at Hartlepool. Their liabilities are not stated. Another large London house is reported to have sought assistance from the Bank.

Heavy exports of silver were making to Hamburg.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the funds fluctuated slightly, but closed firmly. There was no change in Money, but great caution was observable.

A dispatch from Italy announces the failure of the house of CELLARD, at Genoa, Milan and Turin.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.]

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The journal *La Presse* has been suspended for two months, in consequence of the article which appeared in it yesterday, signed by M. PAYNES, on the refusal of Messrs. CARNOT and COUCHAUX to take the oath prescribed to members of the *Corps Legislatif*.

HAMBURG, Friday.—THE PANIC.—The Senate has just convened another extraordinary convention of burghers-chief for to-morrow, to empower the former to establish a government discount institution, with thirty millions marks bancos capital.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—The *Times'* City Article says: "The demand at the Bank and in the discount market continues active, but payments maturing to-day have been provided for in a much more satisfactory manner than had been anticipated. The funds opened steadily this morning at an advance of ¼. There was, subsequently, some heaviness, but a decided recovery took place before the termination of business. A good effect was produced by the arrival of the *Adriatic* with £80,000 in specie, and satisfactory commercial intelligence from New-York. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £90,000."

The *Daily News* city article, says: "The funds improved ¼ to-day, at the Bank of England. To-day the demand for money was to a fair extent, but not pressing. In exceptional cases, first-class bills are discounted to somewhat below the Bank rate."

The suspension has been announced of F. & R. BOVET, an old firm in the China trade, with moderate liabilities. Their difficulties are understood to have been principally caused by the late heavy fall in the silk market. The stoppage has also taken place of C. A. JONAS & Co., general merchants, who have been brought down by the recent failures in the north of Europe. Liabilities supposed to be about £100,000. Several failures are announced at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. They are respectable second-rate houses.

In Foreign Exchanges, yesterday afternoon, rates were in many instances almost nominal, from the absence of business.

Private advices from Paris describe a calm and satisfactory state of the Money market, and no mention that there is even an expectation of a further reduction in the rate of discount.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of the Wool brought forward at the late London sales was withdrawn, and bought in the produce markets during the past week. The *Times* City article says: "The improvement at the commencement of the week has not been maintained. There seems, however, to be less anxiety on the part of holders to realize at the present low quotations."

The tea market is so depressed as to make it almost impossible to effect sales.

The launch of the *Leviathan* is expected to be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Great depression continued to be experienced in Hamburg and Alton. Dispatches say that the failures were too numerous to specify the names. In one day twenty important houses failed and business was suspended. It was believed that other houses would go. The aggregate liabilities of the fallen and doomed concerns were reported to be twenty-seven millions marks banco. The fifteen millions provided for advances on merchandise proved a mere drop in a bucket, and a rumor was in circulation that advances to the extent of 400,000,000 had been asked for. A general meeting of the burghers of Hamburg had been convoked to devise means to allay the panic. Bills could not be negotiated and business was at a stand. A law extending a respite of one month to all bills payable at maturity, was to be introduced in the Senate.

ULLERS & KRAMER, whose temporary suspension was recently reported, had fully stopped. Liabilities, 12,000,000 marks banco.

No fresh failures occurred on the 3d.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

M. HAGON, the Republican Deputy from Lyons, took the oath in the *Corps Legislatif*, and Messrs. CARNOT and COUCHAUX were the only members who refused to take it, and their seats had been declared vacant. It is said there is to be a new enactment, enforcing the oath to the Emperor as a preliminary to becoming a candidate at the elections.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Court refuses to accede to the demand of Mexico, that its envoy shall be received, as a necessary preliminary to the negotiation.

The accounts from Cuba received at Madrid state that the squadron assembled there was ready to sail at a moment's notice, to act against Mexico or elsewhere. Soldiers seasoned to the climate had alone been selected for the service. The Artillery had been largely increased, and 1,000 marines were on board the squadron.

PRUSSIA.

The Usury laws were suspended for a period of three months, and the Bank of Prussia was making advances on stocks and shares at the rate of 6 per cent.

There was very little panic at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna continue gloomy.

It was reported that several large manufacturers intended to close their establishments and discharge their workmen in a few days.

SWEDEN.

There had been numerous additional failures at Stockholm, and the commercial crisis there created great anxiety at Copenhagen.

The Government had lent 3,000,000 francs to the Directors of the Bank, to sustain its credit.

A dispatch from Stockholm, dated the 3d, says: "The crisis is becoming alarming."

RUSSIA.

Heavy frosts had taken place, and the river was quite frozen up at Archangel.

GREECE.

The Ministerial crisis was over. Two members of the Cabinet had retired.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 66,500 bales, of which 10,500 were on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d., but subsequently the advance was almost all lost, except on middling descriptions, which were steady, owing to their scarcity. The sales of Friday were 2,000 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency at the following quotations: Orleans Fair 6¼d.; Orleans Middling, [illegible]; Mobile Fair, 6⅛d.; Mobile Middling, 6⅛d.; Uplands Fair, 6¼d.; Uplands Middling, 6⅛d. The stock in port was estimated at 317,000 bales, of which 181,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and declined 1s. since Tuesday; Western Canal, 24s. 6d.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s.@30s.; Ohio, 30s. 6d.@32s. WHEAT had a declining tendency, and Tuesday's advance had been more than lost; Red, 4s.@7s.; White, 5s. 6d.@7s. 10d.; Canadian, and the advance of Tuesday lost. Mixed and Yellow, 5s.@[illegible] 6d.; White, 5s.@[illegible]. Messrs. RICHARDS, ATTEE & Co., and RICHARDSON BROTHERS & Co., confirm the above, but the *Brokers' Circular* says that FLOUR has advanced 1s. and WHEAT 2d. on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDS, ATTEE & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others quote BEEF dull. PORK steady. BACON inactive, and declined 1s. LARD heavy and quotations nominal. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. TALLOW advanced 1s. Butchers quoted at 56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES slightly declined. Sales at 32s.@33s. for Pots, and 32s.@36s. for Pearls. SUGAR steady, with an improved demand. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN steady at [illegible] 3d. for common. Philadelphia RARR, 5s. 9d.@10s. SPERM and COD OILS slightly declined. LINSEED OIL in better request at 30s.@31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.@33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. CONSOLS were quoted at the close on Friday at 91⅞@91½ for money and account.

There was no change to note in the Money market; the demand continued active.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £94,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote IRON dull at £5 10s. for rails and £6 for bars. PIG IRON steady at 52s. 6d. WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s., but closed with little inquiry at weak prices; White American 46s.@52s. and Red 44s.@46s. FLOUR 25s.@28s. SUGAR advanced 6d.@1s., closing heavy. COFFEE steady. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak. Congou 11½d. LINSEED CAKES advanced 5s.@10s. FISH OILS—Quotations nominal. Linseed dull at 29s. 6d. RICE quiet. English TIN advanced 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 34s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending the 2d inst., inclusive, were 4,000 bales at firm prices—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 102 francs. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES heavy. OILS—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal. PROVISIONS dull. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. WHALEBONE—Little inquiry and prices weak.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Market opened buoyant but closed heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote American Securities in better demand, but prices unchanged.

Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	97@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 72
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	—@ 76
Virginia 6s, 1880	80@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1888	—@ 81
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	80@ 82
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds	—@ 70
Illinois Central 7s, 1860	76@ 78
Messrs. BELL & SON report an average business generally, without quotable change, but prices well supported.	
U. S. 6s, 1867-8	—@108
U. S. 5s, Bonds, 1862	103@105
Maryland 6s, Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	70@ 72
Pennsylvania 6s, Bonds	75@ 76
Virginia 6s, 1880	80@ 81
Virginia 5s, 1862	79@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	11@10 dis.
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	76@ 78
Michigan Central, 8s, 1860	75@ 77
Michigan Central Shares	35@ 40
New-York Central	73@ 75
New-York Sixes	80@ 82
New-York Sevens	90@ 92
Erie Stock	16@ 20
Erie Bonds, Sevens, Convertibles	38@ 42
Erie Bonds, Third Mortgage	68@ 72
Erie Sinking Fund	40@ 45
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage	80@ 82

The London papers report the following business on the 3d:

Illinois Central Shares	10 @10 discount.
New-York Central Shares	73
Erie Third Mortgage Bonds	69¾

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—11 A. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say BREADSTUFFS are dull, with so far little or no business this morning in any article.

PROVISIONS are unchanged. The TALLOW market closed with a firm feeling at London yesterday, and quotations are advanced 1s.

The COTTON market opens quiet, and it is yet too early to estimate the business of the day.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 5 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday afternoon. The weather was clear and calm.

Extraordinary Developments.

SUPPOSED MURDER—MISTAKEN IDENTITY—PERJURY OF A WITNESS—MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERED PERSON.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18.

IT will be remembered that last Winter a boy named CHAS. E. SAGE, about 19 years of age, was missing from his home in Cromwell, near Middleton, in this State, and that an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT was arrested on a charge of murdering the lad and putting the body under the ice in the Connecticut river. In a few months afterwards a body was found in the river without a head. This body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterwards the lining of an overcoat was found answering to the description of that worn by the missing person.

Some months elapsed, when a sailor, named BENSON, came to Cromwell, and directly charged NUGENT, the Irishman, with the murder. He said he saw the deed done, and assisted NUGENT in putting the corpse under a hay-mow. He described accurately the lad's appearance—his dress, the color of his hair, &c.—and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted NUGENT, and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, but trembled from head to foot. A Grand Jury found a true bill against NUGENT, whose time of trial was fixed for the present month.

Thus matters have rested until recently, when the cousin of the missing boy, living in Ithaca, N. Y., received an anonymous letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, which he showed to his father, a Mr. WILLIAMS. The letter was answered, when another letter was received from Pennsylvania, signed WM. RUSSELL, which Mr. WILLIAMS himself answered. He at the same time addressed the Postmaster requesting him to watch for the person who called for the letter, and describe him. The Postmaster did so, when Mr. WILLIAMS immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, found RUSSELL, whom he discovered to be *his cousin, Charles E. Sage, the identical missing boy!*

A special Court is held at Haddam to-day, when NUGENT will be liberated.

The case is involved in the deepest mystery beyond what has been related. No one can assign any reason for the perjury of the sailor, who swore that he saw the murder committed, and there is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found, and buried as that of the boy SAGE. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary case than this.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18—P. M.

JOHN A. BENSON, the sailor who certified that he saw the murder of CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, with intent to take life, and has acknowledged his guilt. The crime will send him to the State Prison for life. There are no further developments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisions of Senator Douglas' Kansas Bill—Debate in Both Houses on the Propriety of Issue Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. DOUGLAS provides for a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and a fair apportionment of members to the Convention; also provides for an election to be held on a day designated by the Board, not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty days from the passage of this act; also provides that the Board shall be intrusted with the appointment of Judges and places of voting, which is to be confined to every free white male citizen of the United States over twenty years who may be a bona fide inhabitant of the Territory on the 1st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to the said election in the county in which he offers to vote; also, provides that the Convention shall assemble at not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of Delegates; also, provides that the Constitution shall be submitted to the legal voters for their free acceptance or rejection, and, unless adopted by the majority, all the legal votes cast shall be null and void. The bill secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of speech and the press.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. PUGH and Mr. TRUMBULL, calling upon the President for further information in reference to Kansas affairs, were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. HUNTER, while explaining the provisions of the bill, said, although the crisis in commercial circles was perhaps past, yet there would not be a general revival of trade before the last of April or the first of May. Before that time the money now proposed to be raised would be needed by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SEWARD thought it clear there was a necessity for the issue of notes, but the bill was not sufficiently guarded in several particulars. It had no limitation as to the time during which these notes might be issued. He was of the opinion that the revenues to be collected during the present year would meet all deficiencies, and there would be another session of Congress next year, when any further action might be taken which seemed necessary. He therefore proposed to limit the bill to the beginning of the next session. He thought ten millions would be sufficient, and the rate of interest contemplated seemed too high. Four per centum would procure all the money of which the Government might stand in need.

Mr. HUNTER had no objection to limiting the time. A large surplus was needed to carry on the operations of the Government. Senators have the experience of the Secretary of the Treasury to justify them in supposing that it will be safe to issue this amount, or so much thereof as he might find necessary. The surplus in the Treasury had been rapidly diminishing ever since the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

[The proceedings were here interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, whom Mr. BIGLER pronounced a eulogy upon the character of the deceased.]

Mr. HUNTER resumed—As to the rate of interest he had no idea the notes would be issued at six per cent., but it was better to pay that rate as the maximum. He presumed the Secretary would try the market at three per cent.

Mr. SIMMONS vindicated the Banks from the charge in the President's Message that they were the cause of the present commercial revulsion. He thought they ought not to be called irresponsible institutions. The evils were the effect of speculation. Productive labor was the only sure basis of wealth. The change of duties at the last session, which was made in order to deplete the Treasury, had encouraged speculation. He advocated a protective tariff, as the means of preventing England from obtaining that commercial ascendancy to which she had been directing all her efforts ever since she found she could not conquer us by arms. He only wanted ten millions, and would vote for a bill with that reduction.

Mr. HUNTER could not consent to such a reduction. If only ten millions were authorized he thought they would be called upon for another bill in January. He was willing to reduce the maximum rate of interest to 4½ per cent. and limit the operation of the bill to one year.

Mr. CRITTENDEN preferred to have no interest on the notes, but to let them circulate as bank notes. It was rather strange after the crisis was past, and the banks were everywhere resuming, that the Government should suspend, and Congress must supply the means. It was only from the imperative necessity of the measure that he could consent to vote for the bill. He hoped this would be followed up by a measure to increase the revenue to an extent sufficient to meet all contingencies.

Mr. BELL alluded to the fact that many honest importers were driven from trade in consequence of frauds committed under the Tariff bill of the last session. He thought a revision of that system indispensable. He could not vote for the issue of twenty millions, but moved for so much as is now necessary.

Without concluding the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Accounts to examine the stationery provided for the use of members, report its real value, and make such recommendation as they may deem proper in the premises. Mr. CLINGMAN said if the prices now paid for stationery are the same as heretofore, there must be a great mistake somewhere. He had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy some at book stores. He had seen a statement in the *Globe* of such a serious character, and which, if true, implicated the late Clerk, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of public money. If any officer of the House was in combination with outsiders to buy stationery at low and sell at high rates, he ought to be punished. It may be that great injustice has been done that Clerk, of whose conduct he knew nothing. The affair and charges, however, require investigation.

Mr. HOUSTON thought that a Special Committee should be appointed to examine this subject, and nothing else. There ought to be a law requiring a strict examination of the accounts of every outgoing Clerk of the House. He was surprised that Mr. CULLOM's friends had allowed so much time of the session to elapse without demanding an investigation.

Mr. SAVAGE remarked that the charges against Mr. CULLOM were made a matter of discussion in his District during the last canvass, and he had been told that Mr. CULLOM made $40,000 outside of his pay, as Clerk. This came from Mr. STANTON, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and who was once the pet of Mr. CULLOM.

Mr. MASON said the Committee on Accounts had found no improper conduct yet, and he hoped they would not. He suggested other examinations.

Mr. MAYNARD said he was not here to screen Mr. CULLOM's conduct from a full investigation, and he was requested by him to ask an inquiry. He demanded it.

After further debate, a resolution was adopted referring to a Select Committee of five the accounts of the late Clerk, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee, reported a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes; a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Treasury bill, which is similar to that introduced in the Senate.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said the exigencies of the Government required the bill to be passed as rapidly as possible, but he would not press its consideration now, unless the House, with some degree of unanimity, would give its consent. He was unwilling to force a debate, as the bill was not yet printed.

Mr. CARWELL said the House should have full time for a measure of such moment.

Mr. BANKS remarked if they considered the time at which Secretary Treasury notes were issued, and the condition in which the Government was placed, there would be found to be no precedent for the passage of a bill like this. There is no such exigency now as to require the passage of this bill at once.

Mr. BOCOCK alluded to the fact that six or eight weeks ago the late Treasury paid sixteen dollars on the hundred of debt not due, and asked why should it now be proposed that the Government issue paper money, which had been condemned by the Democracy everywhere.

Mr. GROW was opposed to sending out twenty millions of paper money, the effect of which would be to add to the financial difficulties by continuing the hoarding of specie by the banks and usurers. He wanted time for deliberation.

Mr. LAMAR was glad there is evidence of improvement in the way of legislation. Nothing had afforded him more satisfaction than the remarks of the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He recollected that that gentleman, in the last Congress, reported bills relating to the Territories, and caused a vote on them by moving the previous question.

Mr. GROW replied that he had reported no bill that had not been printed for at least ten days.

Mr. LAMAR, responding, said that not even the privilege of amendment was permitted by that gentleman and his friends.

Mr. GROW would ask the gentleman from Virginia to refer to a single bill he had ever pressed, which had not been discussed for at least four days. He supposed the gentleman alluded to Kansas.

Mr. LAMAR said another thing had occurred in the last Congress. Bills were reported from the Committee on Lands, not even printed, and forced through under the operation of the previous question. He would again congratulate the House on the prospect of improvement in legislation.

Mr. GLANCY JONES gave notice that he would ask for the consideration of the bill on Monday.

The Committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, the Special Committee charged with the examination of the subject of public printing was directed to extend their inquiries to the binding, engraving, paper, and publication of the debates in the Congressional Globe.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, with all the rights of the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, was passed. It provides for paying the arrearages of the salaries of members at the commencement, instead of the end of the session.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

No. 212—John Griffin *vs.* Gilbert Cameron.—Writ of error docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 59—The Northern Bank of Kentucky *vs.* George W. Squire, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—The matters in controversy being settled, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 62.—John W. Gordon et al *vs.* Prothingham, Newell & Co. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Texas. The matters in controversy being settled, the writ was dismissed, with costs.

No. 16—John Bacon et al *vs.* Volney E. Howard. Argued for appellants and appellees.

The Utah Expedition.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 10th inst., speaking of the Express Messenger from Utah, says that he passed Colonel Johnston's command near Fort Bridger, and that the baggage and provision trains were all safe. The troops were in good spirits. This was the only news that had transpired relative to the Utah Expedition.

The Weather at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 18.

The weather here is cloudy and the wind south-west. The thermometer stands at 48°. Thirteen trains of thirty-five and forty cars each, loaded with freight from the West, have arrived here since daylight this morning.

Burning of a Hotel.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 18.

The Exchange Hotel in this place was destroyed by fire last night.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 3 o'clock. Weather clear and calm.

Political.

The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club of which STEPHEN D. DILLAYE is President, held a regular meeting last evening, at which the following [illegible] were adopted:

[illegible] Party was founded, also on which it has formed and controlled the policy of this Government from 1801 to this time, has also been among the first to carry out those principles on all national questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the United States have great cause to congratulate themselves upon the prudent wisdom which, in a time of unexampled political excitement, calmly selected JAMES BUCHANAN as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That his whole course of national policy, marked as it has been by prudence and wisdom, statesmanlike capacity and unswerving firmness, has daily added to the honors of a [illegible] our approval, and should meet that of every citizen to his country; that its doctrines and its policy are eminently sound and Democratic; and that its suggestions with regard to the Territory of Kansas are wise and conservative, well calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and deserving the support of honest men of all parties and all sections of the Union.

Resolved, That to the general confidence in the wisdom and fairness of JAMES BUCHANAN, inspired by the manner in which his administration has been conducted, we owe our success, as a party, in our recent State election, and that the triumphant result of that election assures to him the cordial support of the Empire State and the active sympathy of its Democratic masses.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the election of JAMES S. GOSE of South Carolina as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as of a Democrat whose national views are as broad as the Union, and as conservative as the Constitution, and that the Democracy of New-York tender to him their profoundest acknowledgements for the marked and impartial manner in which he has selected the Committees, with reference not only to the best interests of the States, but to the commerce and importance of this the first commercial city of America.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, President.

JOHN E. WEBB, Secretary.

Late from Tampico.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LATE CONSPIRACY.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 12.

The schooner *W. W. Harness*, Capt. CHURCH, from Tampico the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general news by this arrival principally concerns the late political conspiracy, which came so near proving fatal to the existing government of the State—full particulars of which will be found in the following extract from a private letter, politely placed at our service:

TAMPICO, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Under separate cover I send you a newspaper containing a proclamation from the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces to the inhabitants of this city, by which you will perceive that the talent of designing politicians, together with the wealth and influence of the clergy of this country, have been employed to subvert the present system of government, even at the sacrifice of the lives of all who oppose its enemies. On the 15th inst., while Gen. MORENO and his principal officers were enjoying a late week feast at the residence of the second military commander, the house was attacked by about twenty soldiers, under orders of a person by the name of JUAN CHAMBLE Y RAMOS, who, [illegible] voices of mutiny, mortally wounding one of the General's aids, while the greater number of the party were made prisoners, including during the previous ten days, [illegible] seven wounded. Four hundred of their force have been detached and sent to Merida, the Government there fearing a pronunciamiento.

By this arrival our previous reports of the capture of Sisal by the Campeachy troops is confirmed. The attacking force was commanded by Antonio CAMPO PELAEZ. He had one man killed and three wounded. The enemy lost three killed and six wounded. The victors captured four 24 pounders, and [illegible] two 12 pound carronades, and a quantity of munitions. They also took several prisoners, and a little armed vessel called the Carmen.

The news thinks that the capture of Sisal has insured the triumph of the revolutionary party. Immediately afterward more than a hundred [illegible] came over to the Campeachy party. The [illegible] expected vessels to follow to Sisal, and to [illegible]

From the Picayune, Dec. 12.

We were this morning placed in possession of further intelligence by the schooner [illegible] Gabriel, in the last [illegible] days [illegible] ing. It is most interesting and [illegible] outlinists had been repulsed from [illegible] and was, at last advices, in the [illegible] power of the Revolutionists.

It seems the bombardment of the town was a [illegible] one, and the Revolutionists had [illegible] for [illegible] till reinforcements could come up.

The Revolutionists, however, were [illegible] Some four or five armed vessels were [illegible] cruising between Campeachy and Sisal, and the interior port was in a state of blockade.

Things at Campeachy were in [illegible] siege progressed warmly, as from the [illegible] The number of the besiegers, when the [illegible] was from 600 to 800 men. They hold the road to Merida. The result of the fierce struggle is [illegible] sible to predict.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Long Island Railroad Company has been [illegible] Summer, and by the judicious expenditure of labor and lumber, so fenced in the road throughout its whole length at every cut, that they have no longer any fears of snow-storms. Wherever they could get permission from owners the fence has been [illegible] well built, and where they could not do that they have set them up their own [illegible] fall of snow-drifts snow never has fill on the island for an hour—would be sure to drift into cuts and blockade the road. Probably we shall have more of this nonsense hereafter, but [illegible] will be at next New-York in January or February.

[illegible] the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Mr. Clayton's [illegible] the Negotiations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] notice some observations in [illegible] review of the Central American [illegible], in the TIMES of to-day. You say that [illegible] CLAYTON was "self-deceived;" that the language of the clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty concerning the Mosquito protectorate "lacks vigor." This is directly the reverse of the opinion of [illegible] REVERDY JOHNSON, high authority on such a subject, who says: "Language could not be more admirably adapted to the purpose."

It was drawn up in consultation with many eminent lawyers and statesmen, in and out of the Senate. The latter of the two clauses was added on the motion, among others, of Mr. PIERRE SOULE. REVERDY JOHNSON and others thought it purely superfluous. Is it likely that all these gentlemen were "self-deceived?" If England considered existing rights saved under the treaty, why was she so anxious to except British Honduras from it? [illegible] British negotiator ever ventured to deny the American construction?

[illegible], some one has said he could find heresies even in the Lord's Prayer. Is it possible to compose language which interest and passion cannot pervert? England knows that this Isthmus is to be the outlet to the trade of the East; that a ship canal across it would bring to our doors the commerce of the world, and transfer to us the sceptre of the seas.

Yet, for three years after the negotiation she made no attempt to put a wrong construction on the Treaty. Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaking for the Aberdeen Ministry in 1852, expressly concurred in the American construction. But when Lord PALMERSTON succeeded, the wind blew from another quarter. Of PALMERSTON I happen to know that Sir HENRY BULWER, pending the treaty, frequently expressed his apprehensions.

In January, 1853, Messrs. CASS and DOUGLAS, in open Senate, declared vigorous war upon the treaty and its author. These gentlemen were the known heads of the party about to assume power. Lord PALMERSTON gladly embraced the opportunity, and in May, the same year, came Lord CLARENDON's dispatch with the opinion of Mr. Queen's Advocate HARDING.

It is amusing to see the difficulties these gentlemen labor under. The Queen's Advocate, ambitious to reëstablish the Mosquito Kingdom, insists that he may send an armed force to Central America, provided he does not "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume dominion;" while the London Times as stoutly maintains that this word "occupation" means, in diplomatic sense, a military occupation; therefore, they cannot land a soldier there, but may occupy in some other way. Is any language safe from miserable quibbles like these?

If I had time I would show how this question has been managed since Mr. CLAYTON left the Department of State. I fear that it is as far from settlement as ever; that England will be able to [illegible] in the future as she has done in the past [illegible] until wiser and bolder men occupy the high places in the Government, that beautiful region [illegible] distracted by petty quarrels [illegible] and devastated by [illegible] like WM. WALKER.

DELAWARE.

Bank Management.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning a comparison is drawn between the action of our Banks and that of the Bank of England during the course of the late panic, namely, in the loans, as follows:

New-York, Aug. 8	$122,077,000
New-York, Aug. 17	97,215,000
Contraction	$24,862,000
London, Sept. 19	$93,320,000
London, Nov. 25	156,750,000
Expansion	$63,430,000

By which it appears that the opposite policy was pursued, and which you characterize, and very justly too, as "Contraction and Bankruptcy" and "Expansion and Relief."

The Banks here most undoubtedly facilitated their own dishonor, which, from the course they pursued, was sooner or later inevitable, while an opposite policy might have saved themselves and many banking and commercial firms from the fate that met them. When failures came fast and thick, the Banks here, taking the alarm, being seized strongly with the panic, clenched tighter and tighter with iron grasp the millions they held [illegible], thus burying their talent in the sand, and the result showed the effect of their stewardship.

The different advocates of the course pursued by our Banks seek to justify them by pointing to the line of conduct of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania under the then sole management of the great financier, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, when he undertook to monopolize the entire cotton business of the country as an instrument of affording relief. The result proved, what every second-class banker should understand, that the shoemaker should stick to his last.

One of our City journals has undertaken to stigmatize the present action of the Bank of England in granting such unlimited relief to bankers and merchants in times of such great distress as came over the country during the height of the panic, prophesying the same result to that institution that befell the Pennsylvania mammoth above referred to; but that journal has not placed in juxtaposition their different rules of action; for while the one undertook to control almost the entire commerce of the country, the other has adhered strictly to a bona fide system of banking operations, granting indulgences and accommodations only on adequate securities in hand, and only on such securities as are available in time of need. In this way the Bank of England, countenanced and sanctioned by the general Government, has nobly upheld and carried through many bankers and merchants who are the honor and glory not only of their own country, but of our own; and since the storm, as is generally believed, has well nigh passed over, the Honorable the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England cannot but look back with the proud satisfaction of having been instrumental in saving, to a very great extent, their country's probity and honor. JUSTITIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Vessels.

Some remarks appeared in Thursday's TIMES, copied from San Francisco journals, referring to the excitement in that city growing out of the loss of the Central America, and reflecting on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels. We have received the following communication on the subject from a trustworthy source, and give it publication. Our correspondent is correct in stating that the Inspectors and others who examined the Pacific Company's vessels have reported most favorably on their seaworthy condition [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In [illegible] there have been only as many accidents [illegible]. One of these caused no delay; the other, the breaking of a crank shaft, required a steamer to put back. Her substitute arrived at Panama five days beyond the appointed time, with six days later dates from San Francisco than usual; so that the public lost nothing.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, desirous to silence public clamor with truth, [illegible] the following in the San Francisco [illegible]

CARD.

[illegible]

port for Panama—the reports of which will be made public. Yours, respectfully,

FORBES & BABCOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1857.

They have since [illegible] reports of the United States Inspectors of hulls and boilers, and the agents of New-York and London underwriters, aided by competent shipmasters—of their examination of the Golden Gate, John L. Stephens, Columbia and Republic, making four out of the six steamers in active service. The two not yet examined, the Golden Age and Sonora, are the newest steamers in the line. The steamer Oregon, which was advertised for temporary service to Oregon, and is not one of the steamers generally in commission, was withdrawn for repairs deemed prudent after more careful examination, and another steamer substituted.

The Pacific Company commenced operations in 1847, and neither life nor property has since been hazarded by unseaworthy steamers. The good condition of its steamers is proverbial with underwriters and passengers, and no better witnesses can be adduced. Not one life has ever been lost in the Pacific by marine disaster to any of these vessels. Long experience and the underwriters are certainly more discriminating judges than ignorant persons in a moment of public excitement. The pretext of this clamor is the news of the loss of the Central America—a steamer in which, as to ownership and employment, the Pacific Company had no interest. Yet it is asserted that she was unseaworthy, and ergo the Pacific steamers are unseaworthy. As to the Central America, the public mind is now made up.

The "abuse of mechanics" complained of is simply the avowed intention of the agents of this Company to publish reliable surveys of steamers, which had most singularly become the object of attack by certain persons in San Francisco. This Company, it is well known, has a large machine shop at Benicia, and the men and material for prompt repairs to its steamers, consider it the soundest economy to keep the steamers always in the best repair. The Company created the requisite means, although it has kept pace with the times by adding larger and improved steamers to the original force.

The Postmaster-General, in his late report to Congress, refers to this Company as follows:

"In connection with the Pacific service, the only recommendation made by the report is that having reference to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By its terms the contract with this Company for semi-monthly service from Astoria, by San Francisco, &c., to Panama, expires on Oct. 1, 1858, while, under the decision of the Navy Department, the contract of the connecting lines on this side runs until Oct. 1, 1859. Therefore, to keep up the connection with the Pacific line, as provided by law, and as originally contemplated, it will be necessary to extend the contract on the Pacific for one year; and as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have performed their service generally in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner, the Postmaster-General recommends an appropriation for such extension."

This record, and the public reports of most rigid surveys, may well silence clamor based on error or passion.

Appeals for the Suffering Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: What shall be done for the uncomplaining-suffering, starving poor in this City? After all our benevolent provisions for this numerous class of persons, we meet with many cases unrelieved, and that would not be known but for the pains-taking labor of the faithful missionary.

Mr. C. met a case of extreme want at No. — Varick-street, in the rear—a widow and two small children—Mrs. T. This woman has been earning a living for nearly eight years with her needle, but not being able to get work, she could not provide bread for her little ones. One of them was eating a crust of bread, the first he had eaten since 11 o'clock the day before. Are there not happy thousands in this City who would gladly make themselves more blessed by giving of their abundance to such sufferers?

The same gentleman writes "I found one of our Sunday scholars waiting for me, to tell me his father was sick." But judge of my surprise when I found his sickness was principally owing to hunger. There sat his wife and two children, but no fire and nothing to eat. The dear little boy was eight years old. He had been out and begged something for himself and the other child. My heart is full. I never witnessed a case of greater suffering in my life.

These may serve as specimens of many cases of suffering we meet with. We have no fund to go to for assistance. All our means of help comes from private individuals. We are thankful to God that some generous hearts have been open to help us—men who unite their alms with their prayers. May kind Heaven bless them. In this way we have relieved hundreds of families when in distress.

As cases of suffering multiply with the advancing Winter, who will come forward with means to meet each case of real suffering? We need clothing, fuel, food, or money, which answereth all things. Relief may be forwarded to JOHN COOKE, No. 12 Charlton-street, to BENJAMIN LANDRESS, No. 180 Mott-street, or to the writer, No. 360 Broome-street.

In behalf of the Colporteurs of the New-York Conference City Mission.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Missionary.

Medical Items.

The Concord, N. H., Congregational Journal gives the particulars of the death of a young lady, named HELEN M. KITTREDGE, of vigorous physical powers, at Nelson, N. H., suddenly while taking a rum sweat for some trifling illness.

SAMUEL OSBORNE, of Wells, Me., had been failing in health for some time, and latterly had been so afflicted with neuralgic pains that he could get but little sleep. One of his friends who had been similarly troubled and had found relief by the use of morphine, recommended the use of it to him. Mr. OSBORNE sent to Kennebunk by mail for the morphine, and received it from the apothecary without any directions for its use, and being ignorant of its power he took an overdose, and so died.

The Rhode Island Medical College on Wednesday held its semi-annual meeting in Providence. About thirty-four members attended, says the Journal of that city. Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, was present, and favored the Society with his views and the results of his extended observations, in relation to the effect of different localities in inducing consumption. Dr. BOWDITCH believes it is probable that in the arrangement of Divine Providence, almost every town possesses some locations, enjoying great, if not almost entire immunity from this disease; and that this may be a very important reason for collecting vital statistics of every part of the State or country. He showed that by judicious advice in this respect, patients may often enjoy as great a degree of health, and as reasonable expectations of prolonged life as they could have by going abroad for these objects.

To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan, says Blackwood, for October, there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of his good faith. Should the patient die under his hands, the relatives (though by no means bound to exercise it in all circumstances) have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to the consequences; while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man and a hakim. In other respects the amateur will find an easy field.

M. PERREY, the editor of the well-known medical journal, the Moniteur des Hopitaux, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for speaking (not in his journal, but by word of mouth) disrespectfully of the Emperor of France.

O'BRIEN BELLINGHAM, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., &c., and author of a treatise on diseases of the heart, recently died at Edinburg.

COL. RICHARDSON.—A rumor has been industriously circulated by the Administration Press, that Col. RICHARDSON, before receiving the appointment of Governor of Nebraska, formally gave in his adhesion to the President's Kansas policy. Now precisely the reverse of this is the fact. The writer was in Washington when the appointment was made, and we know, and are authorized to say, that before Col. RICHARDSON would accept of the appointment, he took with him a distinguished political friend and waited upon the President, to whom he distinctly stated that if the acceptance of the appointment involved the necessity of his separating from Judge DOUGLAS in his opposition to the proceedings of the Kansas Convention, or required his approval of the doctrines of the Message in relation to Kansas, he must respectfully decline it. To all which Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he had been nominated simply on the ground of his fitness for the station, and that he was at full liberty to think and act as he pleased in relation to the Kansas question and Judge DOUGLAS.—Courier and Enquirer.

THE BANK OF ELEGANCE.—The Old Lady in Threadneedle-street has turned Bloomer. To the alarm and consternation of her relations and friends, she has been exhibiting herself in tights.—Punch.

THE ARMY.

General Scott's Annual Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1857.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War:

SIR: As the Immediate Commander of the Army, under the President, I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of its general condition and wants.

Our regiments, horse and foot, including artillery, (serving mostly as infantry,) are, as I have remarked in former reports, anything but a peace establishment. For years they have been almost constantly in pursuit of hostile Indians, through swamps and mountains, in heats and snows, and with no inconsiderable loss of life from frequent combats, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, deprivation and disease. In other wars those hardships are occasionally broken by rest and comfort, now long unknown to nine-tenths of our troops; and hence another great evil—the numerous desertions which daily thin their ranks.

As a partial illustration of the extraordinary activity and sufferings I have spoken of, I beg leave to annex copies of two of my orders—Nos. 4 and 14—of the present year.

To mitigate those evils, and to enable us to give a reasonable security to our people on Indian frontiers, measuring thousands of miles, I respectfully suggest an augmentation of at least one regiment of horse, (dragoons, cavalry or riflemen,) and at least three regiments of foot, (infantry or riflemen.) This augmentation would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah. If the reinforcements should be authorized as early as January it would be easy, in the present unfortunate want of profitable employment for the thousands of able-bodied men to be found idle in every populous district of the country, to make the number of recruits needed, and in time for them to reach the theatres of military operations in the Summer and Autumn of 1858. Of the relief which the measure would afford to our general population I may not speak in a military paper, but to the army and exposed frontiers under its protection it would be immense.

It is eminently desirable, by all the reasonable means at the disposition of the Government, to attempt the moral elevation of our enlisted men—that is, all below commissioned officers. In physical comforts, whether they are sick or in health, the justice of Congress in respect to physicians, medicines, hospital stores, the pay, clothing and subsistence of everybody, has scarcely left anything to be asked for. (The subject of quarters will be noticed in the sequel.) So, too, in respect to religious instruction, through some twenty and odd military chaplains—considering the great number of sects, and the habitual dispersion of the troops—I have nothing practical to suggest. But to render the service honorable, so that citizens may freely enlist without the fear of harsh, arbitrary or capricious treatment at the hands of any superior, some additional legislation seems indispensable. I allude to a revision of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, particularly the 45th, 65th, 66th, 67th and 69th of those articles—all respecting the administration of justice. In order, among other things, to provide for the legal punishment of petty offences, (substituting, when necessary, courts consisting entirely of sergeants,) so as to deprive commanders of small detachments and isolated companies of all pretext—the want of officers to compose courts, &c.—for taking the law into their own hands. Accordingly, I recommend that the subject be in the first instance referred to a Board consisting of intelligent officers of great experience with troops, and, if their report be approved, that it next be submitted to Congress. The same Board might, with great benefit, revise the general regulations of the army and the conflicting systems of infantry tactics now in force.

In connection with penal justice, it is due to all good men in the ranks to say that they are directly interested in the suppression of crimes, disorders and neglect prejudicial to good order and military discipline, inasmuch as offences hurt the just pride of the corps, and every offender put under guard or in arrest increases the duties and fatigues of his meritorious companions of the same class or rank.

I have a word to say in respect to quarters for troops on the [illegible]. In our regular fortifications we have but little shelter other than casemates for fighting siege guns, and these are damp and otherwise uncomfortable for the lodgings of the troops. In respect to the Indian frontiers, except at one or two interior points for reserve, the troops are—when they chance to be allowed short rests—either in tents, Winter as well as Summer, or such miserable bush and mud huts as they have hastily constructed for the moment. Hence another cause of desertion, disease and mortality. It is true that the frontiers are constantly shifting by the extension of settlements, and hence a great difficulty in providing permanent quarters, except for reserves, and we are far from having a regiment, or even a company, to be so posted.

The instruction of our artillery regiments in their appropriate duties with light and heavy batteries, has been much neglected of late years: first, by capriciously dismounting several of the light companies, and sending others to the most unsuitable posts in respect to supplies and health; and second, by the necessary employment—from deficiency in other troops—of the greater part of each regiment as infantry on the Indian frontiers.

A school of practice, however, for garrisons, sea coast and siege artillery is now being organized, on a small scale, at Fortress Monroe, to be enlarged as the regiments may be withdrawn from the Indian frontiers, when—also on regarrisoning our principal fortifications—each may be made a subordinate school. In the meantime, I respectfully ask that the light companies remaining on foot be remounted as authorized by law.

Of recommendations in former reports I beg leave specially to recall two:

1. A system of recruiting by and for the respective regiments, which, it is conceived, would create and nurture the esprit de corps—a family feeling in each—always highly conducive to moral elevation and military efficiency.

2. A revision of the Pension laws, so as to place the army on a like footing with the navy, volunteers and militia in this respect, as there can be no conceivable reason, of any sort, for a discrimination to our prejudice.

Please see vol. 2, p. 220 of the President's Message, &c., December, 1856.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Trial of Col. E. V. Sumner.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some days since, we published a paragraph in relation to the recent trial of Col. EDWIN V. SUMNER, 1st Regiment United States Cavalry, by a General Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, of which Col. HENRY STANTON, 7th Infantry, was President. In that publication, unintentional injustice was done to Col. SUMNER, as we learn on examination of the proceedings of the Court, published in General Orders. Col. SUMNER was put upon his trial on two charges—one, "Neglect of duty," and the other, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Under the first charge, there were three specifications, the first of which was, that Col. SUMNER, at a periodical muster of his regiment, on the 28th February, 1857, did neglect to pay the proper regard to the officer duly appointed to muster and inspect the said regiment, and did studiously keep himself at a distance from said inspecting officer, Major GEORGE DEAS, of the Adjutant General's Department, during all the time he was occupied in said inspection. The second and third specifications embrace similar acts of "neglect of duty," in not attending Major DEAS while he was engaged in the duties of muster and inspection at the hospital and guard-house, and in the inspection of the quarters or barracks occupied by the First Regiment of Cavalry. Upon this charge, involving the construction of the regulations and rules of the service, the Court found Col. SUMNER "guilty."

But upon the other charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the three specifications under it, the Court found Colonel SUMNER "not guilty."

Upon this state of facts the Court sentenced him "to be reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander, to be suspended from rank and from command, and to forfeit his pay proper for the space of four calendar months."

In the General Orders which accompanied the publication of these proceedings the General Commanding coincides with the Court in the charge of "neglect of duty," "not only on a fair construction of the regulations, but on the general principle governing the service." But, General SCOTT adds: "Presuming that Colonel SUMNER was acting on a conscientious belief of the correctness of his course, while I confirm hereby the sentence of the Court, I remit the whole of the penalty contained in it."

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Nov. 17.—Remote as we are from the whirlpools of trade, Italy feels the tempest which sweeps the commercial world. Several houses have been wrecked through their American relations, and the newspaper reports have served to reduce American credit generally much below par. The best Wall-street paper could, in fact, scarcely be discounted here now at any rate, though money is not worth over 5 per cent. in the market. Many of our countrymen have been constrained to return, and few come to take their places. American capital is, nevertheless, still strongly represented, since the circle includes Mr. WM. B. ASTOR and family, Mr. HAMILTON FISH and family, Mrs. JONES and Rev. Dr. PAXTON, of New-York; Mr. BOARDMAN and family, of Connecticut; Mr. JARED SPARKS and family, of Massachusetts; and other well known names.

We have also a mulatto sculptor from New-Orleans, (EUGENE WARBOURG,) who brings commendations from Mr. SOULE, Mrs. STOWE, and the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, who gives some promise of respectable attainments in the profession. A panoramic view of the journey from Boston to Washington, is also just now among the American novelties here.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY.—The Young Men's Democratic Association of Detroit held a meeting on the 14th inst., at which resolutions were passed sustaining Senator DOUGLAS in his opposition to the President's policy, and censuring Mr. BUCHANAN for that part of the Message which relates to Kansas. The other wing of the Democracy got access to the meeting, Recorder MORROW, among others, imploring the faithful to abstain from fraternization with the "Black Republicans," and in the midst of a lively uproar, the gas was turned off, and the whole party was left in darkness; whereupon the meeting adjourned in disorder.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Vice-President Breckenridge at Baton Rouge, La.

Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE had an enthusiastic reception at Baton Rouge, La., on the 5th inst. The Breckenridge Club formed in procession and marched to the residence of Governor WICKLIFFE, where, in response to a speech of welcome, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE spoke as follows:

"He thanked the members of the Club for the honor conferred upon him in assuming his name as the title of their organization. He had understood that its purposes were temporary, and that it was formed to aid the triumph of Democratic principles in the great contest of 1856, and had disbanded after the election. They had reorganized, to-night, under their old banners to greet and welcome him to the Capital of Louisiana, and for this demonstration of confidence and esteem he felt a grateful sensibility. If a friendly appreciation of his past services had induced them to confer his name upon their Association, he hoped his short future political career would develop no characteristics which would cause them to regret their generous bestowal of esteem. The truths of Jacksonian Democracy were the guides of his youth. In his manhood he had sought no new allegiance; and now, with the facilities and power of a wider experience, he felt as true a devotion to those principles as that which moved the enthusiasm of his boyhood. He then adverted to the issues which marked the canvass of 1856. The Democratic Party had achieved a glorious success then, and must triumph in all future contests, if it but maintain, unchanged, the principles which animated and governed its earlier struggles. That party derived its creed from the Constitution. It subjected all measures to the crucible of the Constitution, and if the test discovered alloy, it rejected them as dross, though their glittering appearance attracted admirers. A high regard for equal rights of the States, municipal and individual, had marked the career, created the success, and established the permanence of the Democracy. Its organization was formed by the spirit which counseled our forefathers to draw their swords against the aggressions of the mother country. It arrayed opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws of the elder ADAMS. Its first success was to erase those iniquities from the Statute-Book. Those laws infringed the rights of citizenship by conferring upon the President the power to expel from the country whomsoever he deemed obnoxious to its welfare, and established a censorship over the Press which would have made it unfit to guard the liberties of the people, or afford them knowledge. The President was endowed with the triple function of accuser, witness, and judge, powers which made him a despot, and the people so insecure in the enjoyment of their natural rights as scarcely to deserve the name of freemen. It attacked the United States Bank, because that institution possessed monopolies in derogation of common right, and was fast usurping powers inconsistent with the genius of our Constitution. He next referred to the efforts of the Democracy to abolish the inequalities of the protective system. It nurtured the manufacturing interests, while it depressed the prosperity of agriculture. It was not his intention to discuss the political topics of the day.

Those questions had been settled by the irrevocable fiat of the Democracy—the party which, having for its basis the Constitution, had survived the mutations and caprices of public opinion, and amid the wrecks which strewed the political battle-ground, still stood a proud and enduring monument of justice and reason. He spoke of the constant and unchanging attitude of the party as the advocate of State and individual equality, and in the several political crises which occurred in our history, as the only true conservator of our republican system, as originally framed. He alluded to the rise and fall of the Know Nothing Party, as having been comprised in less time than had measured the career and existence of any party in this or any other country. He ascribed its early dissolution to the injustice of its principles. It denied those, who by accident, had drawn their first breath under a foreign sky, an equal participation in the rights of citizenship, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. It was hostile to the freedom of conscience, because it proscribed Catholics. He enjoined the remembrance of the causes which drove the Puritans to New-England, Baptists to Virginia, and Huguenots to South Carolina. If we but recollected the intolerance our ancestors suffered for the rights of conscience, we would feel a renewed reverence for the privileges of toleration. He dwelt, with particular emphasis upon the necessity of the Union as the only guarantee of prosperity and peace, and indicated the Democratic policy as the only safeguard for its perpetuity. On this subject he dwelt, with some emotion, with resistless eloquence.

Independent of its discussion as a matter of policy, he dwelt with enthusiasm and great effect upon the sublime sentiments of patriotism, which our Union, in its rise—its glorious advance and its almost limitless future, ought to inspire in the hearts of American youth.

Doubtless in the minds even of our partisan opponents, the Vice President and the rising Democracy of the West were forgotten in BRECKENRIDGE—the gallant man, the pure gentleman and the eloquent patriot.

When Major BRECKENRIDGE had concluded his address, Governor WICKLIFFE came forward and in a very cordial manner said: 'Fellow-citizens, to see BRECKENRIDGE is to admire him; to know him is to love him well; I ask you all in to take a glass of wine with him.'

The invitation was of course accepted, and after a pleasant intercourse of half an hour with the Vice President the crowd adjourned in the highest state of satisfaction at the result of the interview."

Position and Prospects of Senator Douglas.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Every man one meets now salutes with "What do you think of DOUGLAS?" Everybody seems to be in a state of doubt about him, except in regard to the one point, that he never made a better speech than on Wednesday last. But on the two political sides there is a singular unanimity of opinion—or at least of the expression of that opinion—that the present movement of DOUGLAS is with a view of securing his reëlection to the Senate. The South, however, with one voice denounce him, and vow his political death. They class him among their most bitter opposers. SUMNER, SEWARD, HALE and WILSON, and even CHASE and GIDDINGS were never denounced more bitterly by the South than is DOUGLAS at this time. And yet he stands precisely where he and his denouncers stood six months ago, when they were loud in his favor. He has now hesitated, faltered for one instant, and from that instant his doom was sealed.

The Republicans are content to look on and enjoy this battle royal among their opponents, saying nothing, except to deny that DOUGLAS can be classed among them. But when they are sneeringly told that in him they have a new leader, they generally answer in the spirit which prompted Mr. BANKS to reply to that taunt, "Sir, I am ready to follow any man who can and will lead—in the right direction." But before DOUGLAS can be classed among Republicans he must renounce squatter-sovereignty, which is his present stronghold.

All join, however, in counting the chances of DOUGLAS' reëlection. It is evident that the President regards him as a rival for the succession, and is, and has been, determined to kill him off politically. To this end, Ex-Governor MATTESON, of Illinois, was selected as the Administration candidate to oppose DOUGLAS. The Governor is exceedingly wealthy, being at the head of several railroads, and being largely interested in several banks; and it has been thought that his wealth, together with the Federal influence which would be exerted in his favor and against DOUGLAS, would give him the seat. But this new movement disconcerts the plans of the Administration. Yet whether it will strengthen the hands of DOUGLAS or the Republican candidate remains to be seen. Some say that the Judge will fall between the two parties. But he asserts now a positive certainty of being elected as a pure Democrat, upon the principles of the Nebraska bill. As Father RITCHIE would say, nous verrons.

Among those who are intimate with the Judge, it is said that he is more violent against the Republicans than ever; that he declares it his determination to remain in the Democratic Party, and to bring it back to its true principles, as avowed in the Nebraska bill, and indorsed at the Cincinnati Convention. By some, his condition is compared with that of Governor SEWARD, who refused to leave the Whig and join the Free-Soil Party, saying that it was his duty to stand by his party and to bring it back to its first principles.

It is said to be the intention of Judge DOUGLAS to bring in the Toombs bill on Monday next, with the Minnesota provision, which excited so much admiration from the President—as expressed in the Message—that provision submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people; and it is thought that all the Republicans will vote for it, and that GWIN, BRODERICK, STUART of Michigan, DODGE of Wisconsin, and perhaps several others will do the same. Senator GREEN, of Missouri, has the floor to reply to Judge DOUGLAS, and it is expected will make a very savage attack upon him. If he does, his fate is foreshadowed in that of BIGLER's on Wednesday. JEFF. DAVIS is expected to follow GREEN, and he is the man most fitted to cope with DOUGLAS in his peculiar mode of warfare.

General Intelligence.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Executive Departments are busy enough. News has been received that General WALKER has reached Nicaragua. News from Kansas is anxiously awaited, as somewhat extraordinary powers were given to Gen. DENVER, who was accompanied by Mr. MARTIN, the probable author of the Lecompton constitution. He is a warm friend of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, and has been drawing pay as a clerk in the Interior Department, while aiding Regent CALHOUN in his schemes.

Gen. CASS gave a dinner party yesterday to the President and Cabinet (including the Assistant-Secretary of State,) with the ladies of their families, which probably eclipsed in magnificence any similar entertainment given in Washington. The services of silver and china made for the host when he was Minister at Paris, were brought into requisition, and nothing was lacking to make the repast worthy of the distinguished guests.

Mr. Speaker ORR has taken the Gadsby House on Lafayette-square. Mr. CLIFFORD will be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court, although strong opposition will be made by some of the New-England Senators. Col. FORNEY is talking about moving his Press here from Philadelphia, and Mr. PRYOR would, probably, bring the South here from Richmond for a consideration; but each would be an expensive addition to the political [illegible] of the metropolis.

Among the second arrivals of [illegible] are GEORGE T. DAVIS, [illegible], and a delegation of bidders for the supplies of oil necessary for the lighthouses on the Atlantic and Lake coasts, each of which consumes nearly 1,000 gallons of oil per annum.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Amongst even those Democratic members of Congress known to be in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, there is not that decided tone of approbation which is so much desired by the avowed advocates and apologists of that instrument. Wise members say that, so far as they have learned the facts involved, they support the views taken by the President, that they must not, however, be considered as committed to any such policy as that marked out for them; that they wait for ultimate decision as to which way they shall vote, for further developments from Kansas, particularly respecting the election to take place on the 21st of the present month.

The members I have already named in these letters are decided in their opposition to the Convention.

If the telegraphic report is true, then the object sought to be accomplished by the removal of STANTON, and the appointment of General DENVER in his place, has been frustrated, for that report has it this morning that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has repealed the acts of the Convention, and the previous Legislative Assembly in calling it together without the necessary authorization of Congress—indeed, in defiance of a refusal by Congress of any such authority.

Governor WALKER is still confined to his room by illness. Nevertheless, he had yesterday a lengthy interview with Mr. BUCHANAN. I learn that friendly sentiments were interchanged on various subjects between these distinguished gentlemen, and that neither of them regards the Kansas question as any ground for the disruption of the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN confesses that, except on this question, he has in the Democrats and Democratic presses who oppose the Lecompton Convention some of the warmest and most able supporters of his Administration.

It is generally believed here that the Administration have sent to Kansas agents instructed to make every effort to have the Slavery clause stricken from the Lecompton Constitution. This measure has given offence to the Southern members of Congress, and there is at present symptoms of defection on their part from the Kansas policy of the Administration as it is understood in the present phase of Kansas affairs. They allege that the Administration in this violate the principle for which they contend. Every day, it seems, only develops new complications in this matter; and I hope sincerely, with moderate and conservative men everywhere, that the enabling bill, which Judge DOUGLAS gave notice he would introduce, and which in its provisions is the same known as the "Toombs bill," will pass speedily, and at once settle this vexed question, by an appeal, in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, to the popular will as fairly expressed. This bill, it is well known, during the last Congress received the votes of every Democrat.

Kansas and the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

It now appears that the newly-elected members of the Kansas Legislature have been Topekaised by the proclamation of Acting-Governor STANTON, and that it is to readopt the Topeka Constitution, and place it in competition with the Lecompton Convention. We should think it difficult to draw a real distinction between the illegal proceedings which resulted in the formation of the Topeka Constitution and those now resorted to by Mr. STANTON through the premature calling together of the new Legislature. Mr. STANTON had no authority to issue such a proclamation; the initiatory step, therefore, was illegal and void. The members of the Legislature have no rights as members until the 1st of January, 1858. Their assembling, therefore, is illegal, and all their proceedings are usurpations, and hence null and void. What, then, if they do adopt the Topeka Constitution and submit it to the people to be voted for in competition with the Lecompton Constitution? Upon the principle in the Arkansas case, and upon the principle recognized by the report of the Committee on Territories, made on the 12th of March, 1856, the application for admission under such illegal proceedings must be rejected. Called together and organized as it is, it is nothing more than a second edition of the Topeka Convention. No enabling act of Congress is asked for—no valid territorial legislative act is to be passed; but the Topeka Constitution is to be presented the second time with no better or higher sanction than when it was presented before.

John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

JOHN CALHOUN went to Illinois in the year 1830, then about 22 years old. He established a High School in Springfield, and while successfully engaged in teaching "young ideas how to shoot," the Black Hawk War broke out. In the campaign against this Chieftain, he served as a volunteer, and on his return, was appointed County Surveyor by the Governor. He has also been Clerk of the Supreme Court, and was elected Mayor of Springfield at a time when the Democratic Party was in a minority of 200 to 300. He has also been a candidate of his party for State Senator, and Member of Congress, but happening to live in the strongest Whig district in the State, failed of an election. He was appointed by President PIERCE, Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and has resided in the latter Territory above three years. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois, and was elected to carry the vote of the State to Washington.

WM. B. CALHOUN, of Springfield, Mass., the oldest brother of JOHN CALHOUN, has long been a prominent man in that State. CHAS. CALHOUN, another brother of JOHN, was Clerk of the Senate of Massachusetts some fourteen or fifteen years; was also held in high esteem in his State for talents and unblemished character. A. H. CALHOUN is known in this State as an editor, of some twenty years' standing, of a Whig paper, Clerk of the Senate, and Canal Appraiser, holding the latter office nine years. HENRY CALHOUN, another brother, has been for several years, and until this Fall, Deputy-Collector in the New-York Custom-House. Rev. S. H. CALHOUN, another brother, has for many years been absent in the Missionary service, and is now in Abiah, on Mount Lebanon, in Syria.

Such is the President of the Kansas Convention, and such the stock of freemen he represents. He is an advocate of Freedom in Kansas; and his personal vote and influence will be given to bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

The Ohio Democracy upon Popular Sovereignty.

From the Ohio Statesman, (Democratic.)

WE TREAD NO STEP BACKWARD!—We see in a prominent Eastern journal of our party, strong intimations that circumstances may soon arise in Kansas affording room for a change of ground on the part of those who have given decided expression of their views upon the affairs of that Territory.

However this remark may apply to any who differ or agree, slightly or materially, with us, upon the one central question of a full submission of the fundamental law to the people, it cannot and will never be found true as to the position of the Ohio Statesman. No vote either way upon the Slavery issue, as presented in the Calhoun Constitution, whether for a Free State or a Slave State, no difficulty of any character within or without Kansas, no, *not even revolution in that Territory, will ever drive us from our hostility to the admission of the State of Kansas, or any other, until the people have said they want the particular Constitution under which admission may be proposed.* The worst time conceivable for a nation to abandon a great abstract right, a principle fundamental in our system of political freedom, is a time of great trouble. When tyrants, usurpers, schemers and demagogues find that a people are ready to yield their just rights in a storm, we will always find the storm ready made for the crisis. It is always thus that encroachment pushes upon one surrender after another, until the substance of public liberty is frittered away. There must come a period in which, however loudly the treacherous or timid servants of the people may cry peace there is no peace. Let those restore the peace who first violated it.

The Kansas question is now something far higher than the mere question of niggerism. The ultimate rights of free white men, the cause of Democratic self-government, is at stake. Shrink and turn who may, the people cannot be blinded to the fact that the present struggle is one in which, to sacrifice the honest and plain principle of the Nebraska bill, would be to barter away for momentary expediency, the very foundation-stone of political freedom. *If we begin such shameless time-serving now, when and where, in the name of God, are we to stop?*

Reopening of the Slave Trade in Texas and the South.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

But Texas, with the sagacious boldness and shrewd precision which have heretofore marked her career, seems about to wheel into line with South Carolina on the question of the Slave Trade, as appears by a set of resolutions recently introduced into her Legislature by Mr. JOHN HENRY BROWN, and referred to the appropriate committee. These resolutions present at some length and quite ably the general argument for the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and indicate forcibly the particular benefits which such a policy would confer upon Texas, as a State having an immense amount of unoccupied land and a proportionate deficiency of laborers.

What is true of Texas is true in the aggregate of the South. *The labor of the North, by emigration, has been increased probably at the rate of six per cent. per annum, while the agricultural labor of the South, depending upon native resources alone, has scarcely increased at the rate of three per cent.* Such is the effect of the "settled policy" of this Government of ours, as declared by Mr. ORR and the rest. Is it not possible to subvert that creation of cant, after the latter has been so signally vanquished in the arena of argument, and has been banished from the walks of true philosophy and genuine philanthropy? Most assuredly, with the gallant State of Texas on the one wing, and the brave, never-say-die old State of South Carolina on the other wing, the thing can be done if the centre does not cravenly refuse to keep step to the music of Southern glory and redemption when the hour calls for action. The united will of the South is the one thing needful. Will is present power. Will is the [illegible] conquest. It can [illegible] institutions [illegible] out of existence, and [illegible] the lightning of [illegible] the blood of nations. Give the will, then, and the way will come to it as a [illegible] at the call of his master. In whom is such a will to find an organ? Who is the man ready and fit, "standing on the forehead of the time at hand," to express that will in words and deeds that shall be decisive? Who!

FROM KANSAS.

Action and Prospects of the Kansas Legislature.

From the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

It does seem as if the political agitation in Kansas would never cease. No sooner has one scene of excitement passed away than another is sprung upon us. In my last I gave the Proclamation of Acting-Governor STANTON, and the proceedings of the Delegate Convention in this city on the 2d inst.

From the action of the Convention, it was of course observed that the plan of the Free-State Party was to submit the Lecompton Constitution and the Topeka Constitution side and side. This was a change of programme from that adopted on the Friday previous, at the Mass Convention in Leavenworth, for there it was distinctly stated that if an extra session of the Legislature was not convened, they would proceed to set the Topeka government in motion, and negatively conveying the idea that if an extra session was called they would not take action under that Constitution. Instead of this, and in direct violation of private pledges, made personally by General LANE, Judge SMITH and Mr. BROWN, of the Herald of Freedom, and in disregard of the obligation of the members of the Legislative Assembly, which I send you, the substance of which is thus condensed in the leading Free-State paper of the Territory:

"We take the liberty of [illegible] that we shall not deem it proper, if you call an extra session of the Legislature, to enter upon, or engage in any business other than that which is necessary to counteract the proposed submission of the so-called Lecompton Constitution, or to give the bona fide citizens a fair and impartial opportunity, through the ballot box, to express themselves for or against that instrument."

Yet that Convention resolved, at the instigation of Gen. LANE, as it is publicly understood, to travel outside of that agreement, and submit other subjects of legislation to that body. At first, I am told, the members of the Legislature were disposed to disregard their agreement; but as I write this morning, my fears are apprehended in that direction. *The members of the Legislature now understand better the character of their pledge, and they will redeem it to the letter, and will only provide for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people, perhaps enact more stringent provisions against illegal voting and fraudulent returns, and go home.* It is possible they will authorize the Executive, if the Lecompton Constitution is defeated, to convene a new Constitutional Convention. This is talked of, and I think Mr. STANTON would have no objection to such legislation, though it is reported that he is particularly hostile to any action or vote on the Topeka Constitution.

Quite a number of members of the Legislature remained in Lawrence over Sunday, and have gone to Lecompton this morning, as, in fact, have nearly all our citizens. A mass Convention was called to assemble there to-day. In addition to this an extra session of the Legislature convenes; and it is reported that General CALHOUN takes the position that the members of the old Legislature hold over until January, and that he has sent out a request that these members be in attendance. And then the Supreme Court of the Territory is to meet there on to-day, as is Judge MILLER's Probate Court.

To add to the interest at Lecompton to-day, on Saturday night a messenger brought the following letter to Lawrence, directed to Gen. Lane. I understand there is no question of its genuineness.

LECOMPTON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

DEAR GENERAL: Col. MOORE just tells me that CALHOUN has sent out a request to the members of the old Legislature to meet here on Monday.

I hear that your and G. W. BROWN's life is threatened if you come to this place on that day. My advice to you and Mr. BROWN is, to come, and we will see that the d—d scoundrels do you no harm. Be sure and get all the men at this place on that day you can, and they should all be well armed. Yours truly, SAMUEL WALKER.

GEN. LANE.

No sooner had LANE read the letter than he issued orders to the Orear Guards and a company of cavalry under his charge to be in Lecompton at an early hour this morning.

Every team and firelock in the shape of side arms which can be found has been gathered up, and crowds are continually leaving for the point of interest. LANE was heard to declaim repeatedly this morning, that blood would be shed in Lecompton to-day. He and BROWN have both gone up, but my opinion is that all will end in smoke—though, should JONES or any other man attempt to carry out their threat, there is danger of violence, and it would not end with a mere punishment of the guilty parties.

The Walker Expedition and the Capsule of the Saratoga.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The Navy Department received, by the last steamer from California, letters from Commodore PAULDING, inclosing a letter from Captain CHATARD, of the Saratoga, in reference to the landing at Punta Arenas of the filibuster force under General WALKER. The facts, as given in these communications, are substantially those already published in the news brought by the Star of the West. Commodore PAULDING condemns Captain CHATARD for not having prevented the landing of WALKER, and I learn that in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, this officer was superseded in his command. The Jamestown has been ordered to Punta Arenas, and the Susquehanna, which arrived from Genoa, Sardinia, at Key West, on the 25th of November, proceeded immediately to San Juan.

The consul of the United States at Punta Arenas writes to the State Department, under date of the 30th of November, six days after WALKER's arrival, that the filibusters were living in houses rented from the Indians at that place; that WALKER had formally proclaimed himself President of Nicaragua, and that he was waiting, before pushing into the interior, for reinforcements of men and munitions of war, which he was daily expecting. The register of the Fashion was correct in every particular.

Circular instructions have been sent to the collectors and district-attorneys of Galveston, New-Orleans and Mobile, to use every exertion to prevent the departure from either of those ports of men or munitions of war for WALKER.

No faith is reposed in the rumor that a vessel had sailed recently from New-York with material aid for this enterprise. Instructions have also been issued from the Navy Department to Commodore PAULDING to frustrate WALKER's object, which seems now to be to advance up the river Colorado into the interior of Nicaragua.

The United States Consul at Punta Arenas informs the Department of State that the mass of the people of Nicaragua are opposed to the expedition. This being true, with the other fact that he is hemmed round at Punta Arenas by the naval forces of the United States and England, and that Colonel CANTY and the Costa Rican force at Castillo Viejo will oppose his advance in that direction, it is hard to believe that the "grey-eyed man of destiny" will, this time, be even partially successful.

The foreign ministers here express their satisfaction that the United States Government has done all that could be fairly asked of it in the execution of its neutrality law of 1818.

The Navy Department has advices that Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, with the Varina, arrived at Carthagena on the 2d of November, after a passage of eighteen days from Sandy Hook. Officers and crew all well. He had been delayed there until the 20th of November, awaiting the departure of a bongo (native boat) in order to proceed to their destination, for a survey of the Atrato and Turando Rivers, and the feasibility of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Lynch Law in Iowa—A Horse-Thief Hung by "Regulators."

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says the "Regulators" are again at work in Cedar County. Last week a young thief was arrested in Cedar County, and the "Regulators" became convinced that he was connected with a band of horse-thieves, and could give, if he would, some valuable information. He was threatened with immediate execution if he did not make a confession. He refused to confess anything about his companions, &c., and was strung up. He was let down, gasping, but refusing to make any confession, was again drawn up. On his feet again, the same demand was made of him the third time, and, as he had every reason to believe, the last time. Again he was pulled up into the air, and hung dangling to a slender cord, and again he was let down. Finally, recovering his breath, he told them coolly they "must be d—d fools" to try to get him to tell anything by that kind of process. He was then tied up and thoroughly switched. After this operation had continued some time, the young fellow concluded to confess. He told his persecutors, among other things, that HIRAM ROBERTS was to meet another thief named QUIMBAUGH at a certain house, each with a stolen horse, to be taken from different parts of the country, and from particular stables. The committee at once took steps for the capture of ROBERTS, by concealing several men in the stable, but [illegible] did not go in. He was followed to [illegible] the house of "Big JOHN HAWKS," a friend [illegible] rogues, where he was afterwards captured. He refused to make any confession, but acknowledged the justice of the "Regulators'" action. He was then taken into a barn and tightly bound. Two men with blackened faces came into the room, and they were left alone with the thief, every other man of the committee withdrawing. In a few minutes the doors of the barn were opened, and the thief was discovered hanging by the neck from the rafters. The execution occurred on the road between Walnut and Red Oak Groves, Friday night, Dec. 4. The body was allowed to hang two days.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—The citizens of Osawatomie, Kansas, have made arrangements for running a line of four-horse coaches from Jefferson City to that town, and are about to apply for the establishment of various new mail routes. At present the mails for Fort Scott go up the Missouri to Kansas City, a distance of over 300 miles, and are thence taken back by stage to Osawatomie, 45 miles, on their way to the Fort; while by a direct line from Jefferson City to Osawatomie, the distance is but 160 miles, over one of the finest roads in the country. It is no extraordinary thing for travelers on the Missouri River to be detained on a sand-bar as many days as will now be required to make the entire journey from St. Louis by way of Jefferson City and Osawatomie to Lawrence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 18.

Before Judge Betts.

Suit Against a Collector—Wrong Delivery—Order of a State Court.

Charles F. Rowley, Receiver, &c. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as Collector of this Port, to recover the value of certain goods amounting to about [illegible], under the following facts: In December, 1853, and January 1854, these goods were shipped from Hamburg consigned to Messrs. Bach & Kunhardt, of this City, but alleged to be owned by one Jacob Ryback. Before they were delivered, [illegible] alleging that Ryback had obtained the goods from them by fraud in Vienna, and that they were the owners of the goods [illegible] claimed of Bach & Kunhardt. The latter, thereupon, commenced an action in the Supreme Court, making all parties defendant, to compel the opposite parties to interplead. In this action the plaintiff was appointed Receiver, by the Court, and Ryback was enjoined from taking possession of the goods. A copy of this [illegible] upon the defendant in January, 1854. The goods remained in the Custom-House, no steps being taken by either party in reference to them for nearly a year, until they were about to be sold as unclaimed goods under the statute. Before that took place, however, one William H. Trott appeared at the Custom-House, claiming to be the owner of the goods, and having a copy of the manifest, purporting to be certified by the consignees, and alleging that the bills of lading were lost. On these papers, which were in the ordinary form, the Collector delivered the goods to Mr. Trott. The Receiver, learning afterwards that this was the case, commenced this action against the Collector, alleging that the order of the Supreme Court was such notice, that he was bound to keep the goods for the plaintiff. The Collector claimed that he was not bound to take notice of the order.

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant. For plaintiff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow. For defendant, Mr. McKeon and Messrs. McCulloch and Ridgway.

The Japan Expedition—Copyright Injunction.

William Heine vs. D. Appleton et al.—The motion for an injunction in this case was argued this morning upon the bill, and answer and affidavits on the part of both plaintiff and defendants. The facts have been previously stated. The main question of fact in dispute seems to be whether the plaintiff was, by the terms of his employment, bound to give all his drawings to the Government. He claims that after the report of Commodore Perry was made to Government, the drawings, &c., were to be his personal property, while Commodore Perry testifies that such was not the case, and gives a copy of the General Order, made soon after the departure of the expedition, forbidding all persons from giving to any one any drawings or notes made during the expedition, but requiring all such to be deposited with Commodore Perry. Two other artists who were connected with the expedition also testify that such was their agreement, and that they heard the plaintiff, during the expedition, decline to give drawings when requested, because of such general order.

The plaintiff testifies that he was applied to by Dr. Hawks, under whose supervision the work was issued by the defendants, to obtain electrotypes from the Government of the drawings furnished for the Report; that he refused to aid in any way in getting, and they got them in some other way. How they did procure them is not made known to either party.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PILOTAGE—PENALTY FOR REFUSAL—STATE LAW.

Thomas Leitch vs. The steamer George Law.—The libel alleges that on the 13th of June, 1855, the libelant was a pilot duly licensed and qualified, according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey and the statutes of the United States, to pilot vessels to and from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook; that being then on board the pilot-boat *Thomas H. Smith*, upon the high seas, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court, about eight miles off Barnegat, seeing the said steamship George Law (sailing under a register) approaching, drawing thirteen feet of water, and bound to the port of New-York, said steamship not having been before that time spoken by a licensed pilot, he immediately spoke said steamship and offered her master his services as pilot, to pilot said steamship into the port of New-York as the master of said steamship might direct, which offer and services as aforesaid the master refused, and that thereby the libelant became entitled, by law, to demand and receive from the master and owner of said ship the sum of $39 65; that neither the master nor owner of said ship has paid that sum, but it yet remains, though often demanded, due and unpaid. Wherefore the libelant prayed process of attachment against the ship, &c. The owner of the ship intervened in the cause, and filed his exceptive allegations to the libel: 1. That the libel and the matters therein set forth are not sufficient in law to constitute a lien upon the ship. 2. That the libel does not state any service rendered to the ship which constitutes a lien, and 3. That the libel claims a penalty, and such claim is not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

BETTS, J.—Congress has not enacted specific regulations governing the subject of pilotage, into or out of the ports of the United States.

The act of Aug. 7, 1789, §4, provides that all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States, respectively, wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress. (1 Stat. at Large, 54.)

And, by the act of March 2, 1837, it is declared that it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port, situate upon the waters which are the boundary between two States, to employ pilots duly licensed and authorized by the laws of either of the States, bounded on said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. (5 Stat. at Large, 153.) The latter act grew out of the difficulties subsisting at this port between pilots licensed under the laws of this State and New-Jersey.

In this case the libelant was a pilot, licensed according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and a grave question might perhaps arise whether his privileges and rights under that license are to be determined in this case by the laws of that State or those of New-York, as the libel does not aver that the right he sets up here is given him by the laws of both States; but the decision will be placed in this instance upon other considerations, and that point will not enter into the judgment rendered.

It would seem manifest that Congress, in the enactments referred to, contemplated nothing beyond the official doings and liabilities of pilots as subjects of regulation by State laws, which were to be adopted and enforced by the authority of the Federal Government. It is declared that "all *pilots* in the ports of the United States shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States respectively wherein such pilots shall be." Pilots, as public officers, and the acts of pilots, are provisionally admitted to be governed by the regulations of State laws until Congress shall itself legislate further upon the matter. Subsidiary provisions in State laws, which tend to the advantage of pilots in the enjoyment of their offices would not seem to be necessarily regulations of the offices themselves or of the incumbents of the offices; they might rather, as they purport to be in the laws of the State in question, (Act of April 3, 1857 and of Feb. 19, 1819, §20) be mulcts or penalties inflicted upon third parties for acts or omissions in derogation of the policy of the laws themselves.

This point has been ably discussed, in some of its bearings, in Cooley *vs.* The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, (12 How. R., 299,) and decided by a closely divided Court, in so far as to determine that the State Laws governing pilots are laws regulating navigation and not commerce. The act of Congress of 1789, therefore, constitutes such State Laws laws of the United States to that effect, and also as such, no doubt, supplies them the force and remedies applicable to statutes of the United States, in declaring and securing the right to pilotage fees when pilotage service is offered, as provided in this act, and is refused. On that acceptation the statute of a State, subjecting the owners of vessels to half pilotage fees or other penalty for refusing to employ pilots to navigate their vessels, is no infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and may be enforced by suit in the State Courts, and probably in the Federal Courts also. But the Supreme Court has nowhere determined the method of procedure by which the statutory regulation may be enforced, and, accordingly, the forms of process authorized in the United States Courts must be used, and not those peculiar to the State judicatories, (1 Paine R., 630.) The rule of decision, in many cases of jurisdiction, is derived by the national tribunals from State laws, but the law of practice in the United States Courts is universally dependent upon the authority of Federal enactments or usages. The adoption of a general principle of law from the State code or its customs never carries with it into the United States jurisprudence the remedies or processes through which it was there sanctioned and executed. (11 Peters R., 175; 14 do., 67; 10 Wheat., 1.) If, then, there is in the State law a provision making such reward to pilots a charge upon the vessels, when masters or owners refused pilotage services, it would not follow that the remedy against the vessel would attend the execution of the law in the Federal Courts.

The allowance made by the State law is not the *pilotage*—it is a remuneration exacted from masters and owners of vessels personally, because pilotage service is refused by them, and in that way the reward the officer would be entitled to in compensation for his preparing and offering himself to the performance of this duty, is withheld, and thus a provision of law highly important to the public interests of trade and navigation is frustrated. It is not necessary to consider whether it be competent to the Legislature to impose this charge as a lien on vessels. It is not made such by positive law, and it does not become such by the marine law. The decision of the Supreme Court, before referred to, (12 How., 299,) rests upon the doctrine that the State laws are regulations of the subject of pilotage and of the owners and masters of vessels in their transactions in relation to pilotage, and is no where referred to as affecting the vessels *in rem*. The liability of the masters and owners [illegible] would be [illegible] liability upon the vessel to satisfy their obligation, and as the law does not impose the obliga[illegible] upon the ship, as called [illegible] maintained, *in rem* [illegible].

Besides, this libel is *in personam* only. It does not allege [illegible] a decree against the [illegible] thereby [illegible] a lien which would [illegible] of the ship.

The exceptive allegations to the sufficiency of the libel and the right of action against the ship upon the [illegible] therefore, allowed, and the libel is decreed dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. [illegible]. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Williams, Stevens, &c. vs. The Estate of James [illegible].—Order to be so modified that the matters [illegible] may be passed upon by a referee.

Roberts vs. The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Coleman, &c. vs. Hall, &c., and three other cases.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Before Mitchell, Davies and Clerke, JJ.

The People vs. Paige.—Order of the Recorder affirmed.

Jackson vs. The People.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

The following is the report of the examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to practice:

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court:

We, the undersigned, appointed examiners of applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, do respectfully report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and report the following persons as properly qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court:

Wm. Appar,	Francis C. Barlow,	J. M. Bowman,
J. V. N. Baldwin,	Jas. C. Carlisle,	Hiram W. Colver,
S. F. Chichester,	Wm. F. Case,	Louis L. Delafield,
M. A. Gilchrist,	Philip Lowe,	Robt. Owen,
E. Jas. Pendleton,	C. S. Steinbrenner,	Steph. Whitehouse,
E. H. Channing,	Edw. J. B. Gurrey,	John Lyons.

(Signed,) EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, THEO. S. TALLMADGE, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Examiners.

The Croton Reservoir Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

The mandamus cases against the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation to the building of the new Croton Reservoir in Central Park, came on for hearing, this morning, on an appeal by Dinsmore & Wood from the order denying their application for a mandamus to compel the Board to entertain their bid, and, also, on a similar motion for a mandamus by Cummings, which was ordered at Special Term to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Messrs. Abbott Brothers and Charles O'Conor, appeared for Dinsmore & Wood, Mr. Field for Cummings & Co., and Messrs. Busteed and James R. Whiting for the Croton Aqueduct Board; the latter gentleman, in fact, representing the successful bidders, Fairchild & Co. The argument was commenced by Mr. O'Conor, and will be continued on Saturday, when the Court hold a special session to dispose of the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BOWERY GRADING FRAUD.

Berrian vs. The Mayor, &c.—On the calling of this case yesterday word was sent down from the General Term that Judge ROOSEVELT was desired to sit there to hear the Croton Aqueduct case. Judge Clerke was very busy preparing opinions in several cases, and Judge Peabody declined to sit, on the ground that Judge Sunderland had received his certificate of election, and he therefore thought that his powers had ceased. Mr. Devlin was therefore formally called, and the case then adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Anson Herrick vs. The Mayor, Comptroller, &c., Oliver H. and Walter R. Jones, &c.—The plaintiff obtained an injunction against the defendants restraining the Mayor and Comptroller from paying to the Messrs. Jones any money for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*. Last term, Mr. Carter, counsel for Oliver H. Jones, took the default of the plaintiff before Judge Peabody, dismissed the complaint and, in accordance with the prayer of his answer, obtained a judgment against the City for the sum due for raising the vessel. On its being ascertained that Judge Peabody was related to Mr. Jones by marriage, Mr. Carter noticed the case for this term, before Judge Roosevelt. It came up this morning, and Mr. Busteed desired that the default should be opened. He stated that some sixty cases against the City came on each day, and by an accident this case was overlooked.

His Honor ordered that the default should be opened, and the Corporation be allowed to come in and defend.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

INTERESTING PRACTICE CASE—MISJOINDER OF PARTIES—WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. Henry H. Goodman and thirteen other defendants.—The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion. PEABODY, J. This is a demurrer to a complaint. The plaintiffs in their complaint state that some time prior to the commencement of this suit they deposited with the defendants, Goodman, Bates & Whiton, composing the firm of H. H. Goodman & Co., in the City of New-York, securities to the amount of nearly a million of dollars of several kinds for sale for their (plaintiffs') account. The securities thus deposited are said to have been all of them for sale, and as to some of them, H. H. Goodman & Co. were also authorized to hypothecate them as collateral security for loans they might be able to procure for plaintiffs, and as to others they were only authorized to sell. For loans they were also allowed to give the notes of plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson, and to this end plaintiffs left with them notes or papers signed in black by plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson to enable them to write and fill up notes therein as they should be able to use them from time to time.

The authority given by plaintiffs to H. H. G. & Co. was in writing, and was set forth in the complaint.

The complaint then proceeds to state different transfers and deliveries of said securities to ten separate defendants and states in one way and another the different contracts under which they were sold, pledged or otherwise delivered to each of the ten parties defendant, stating the case of each of the defendants separately. As to each of them, it states the reason why the contract between that defendant and H. H. G. & Co. was void, and then proceeds to pray for final relief against the defendants, according to the case made, and then asks the temporary relief of an injunction restraining the disposal or transfer of them during the pendency of this suit.

To this complaint the defendant Ackerman demurs, substantially on the ground of a misjoinder of actions, urging that he should not be united with the other defendants in the suit, but should be sued alone, if at all, and the question presented by this demurrer I am to decide.

In the original measure lying at the foundation of this matter, the defendants have interests somewhat in common; at least, they would seem to have a common interest in the contract between plaintiffs and Goodman & Co., for on that contract depends the authority of the latter to dispose of the securities in question.

It may be said that even by that contract the agents received different authority as to the different classes of securities, so that the holders of one class of them would not be interested in the part which relates to the others, and hence that the interest is not common to them even in this respect, although the authority as to all the securities was embraced in the one paper or writing; and it would, no doubt, be true, to a very considerable extent, upon the theory of the plaintiff, which is that, by that paper, certain powers are conferred as to some classes of the securities, different from those given to others.

But, assuming that the defendants, all of them, derive their title through this as a common source of authority to the agent, and that they have a similar if not a joint interest in it, therefore, is there such a community of interest in the defendants, that they are properly united in one suit? For unless there is some connection between the causes of action so intimate that they may be said in some sense to be united, they are not properly joined. If all the defendants were united in interest as to each of the several causes of action, that would be a good reason with which to justify the union of them in one suit, but the community of interest must extend to all the defendants, and that interest of them all must extend to all the causes of action, for it is certain and very plain that in a suit against five defendants it would not ordinarily be proper to state as one of the causes of action a cause against only three of them, even though other causes embraced in the same pleading did include all the defendants. In other words, a person is not properly made defendant in a suit for a cause of action in which he has no interest, and as to which no relief is sought against him. Section 167 of the Code, in the last clause of it, requires that where several causes of action are united in one suit, "they must affect all the parties to the action."

How is Ackerman, the demurrant, interested in the claim against Murray, for instance? The transactions of the several defendants with the agents of plaintiffs are separate and distinct. No two of the parties appear to have bought or contracted for or received the securities jointly, except, perhaps, in one or two instances, where the two composed a firm, and Ackerman's is not one of these cases. The agents of plaintiffs had their securities for sale, and at different times sold or disposed of parcels of them to several purchasers. What interest has one of these purchasers in the transaction with another, or the judgment that shall be pronounced upholding or invalidating the claim of that other? It neither adds to nor diminishes his rights, nor affects them in any manner that I perceive.

If the defendants were holding by virtue of some common act—if their title were the same—if some one act or transaction were the foundation of the claim against them all, there would be some ground for saying that they had such a community of interest as to make one interested in the case of the other, though even in that case the necessity for the connection might not be very apparent. If, on the contrary, their claims conflicted, and all the parties had, or might from the statement of the case have conflicting claims in the same securities, or each might have an interest in invalidating the writing held by the other, the necessity for joining them as defendants would be quite apparent.

This was, to some extent, the case in the great New-[illegible] [illegible] In that case [illegible] the amount of stock which the Company could issue [illegible] under some aspects [illegible] so that by excluding [illegible] the limits prescribed by the charter. There seemed to be a reason, and even a necessity, for uniting all as defendants.

In this case there is no such excuse for uniting the defendants, and the fact that they all received the securities from the same person, while the contracts under which they received them were distinct and independent, does not seem to me to afford any good reason for uniting them all in a suit against each to recover back the securities held by him. Here the agent had these securities for sale. He borrowed money on one from A., who had notice that the agent had no authority to pledge it; he borrowed of B. on a pledge of it [illegible] and which invalidates the security; to C. he passed one as security for an antecedent debt. Is there any community of interests in the parties to justify a pleader in making C. a defendant jointly with A., in a suit respecting the security of A. alone? For, unless there is in the case of each defendant that which justifies the joining of the other defendants in the suit, if it related to the security of the one defendant alone, there is not sufficient cause for joining them as they are joined.

Now, if this suit were brought to recover the securities from Mr. Murray alone, what necessity would there be for joining the other defendants in it? And so, if the suit were to recover from Mr. Ackerman alone what is claimed against him in this complaint, what propriety would there be in joining the other defendants? Have they any interest in Mr. Ackerman's case? None, whatever, that I can perceive. The causes of action are separate and distinct against each defendant. Neither has any legal interest in that against the other, and the causes of action, instead of affecting "all the parties to the action," each affects only the party who holds the security to which it relates.

The causes of action are stated separately in the complaint, as they should be, and there is no joint liability of any one with the party demurring, and he is not in any legal manner, according to the complaint, interested in that of any of the other defendants, nor is any one of the other defendants interested in the controversy between him and the plaintiffs.

Suppose that the several lots of securities were each of them a house erroneously and illegally conveyed by the agents and this suit was brought to rescind the conveyances and recover them back, and suppose that one of the houses was in Fourteenth-street and one on Bowling-green, and the others were in as many different streets in this City; and suppose the authority under which the agent sold all of them was, as in this case, contained in one single instrument, and was the same as to all, would there be any doubt that the causes of action and the defendants were improperly united in one suit? The foundation of the action as to each defendant, is the transaction by which he gets the particular securities he holds. The contract thus separately made with each, is the contract sought to be rescinded as to him, and the recision is sought in each case only as to and against the single defendant with whom it was made.

The particular matter in litigation, as to each, is peculiar to his own case, and no one subject or cause of action is common with loss of joint interest to them all, (Brinkerhoff vs. Brown, 6 Johns. Ch. Rep., 156,) and the numerous cases there cited seem to me conclusive on the principle of this case.

Judgment must go for defendants, with liberty to plaintiff to amend, so as to separate him from all defendants except Goodman & Co., who, as trustees, may properly be united in a suit against each *cestui que trust*, at the option of the plaintiff, (2 Paige 278,) on the usual terms.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Cowles, Referee.

Charles Welden vs. Henry Maillard.—This case came on for final hearing the 16th inst. Daniel Waterbury for plaintiff; Lee & Smidt for defendant.

This suit was brought for damages for injuries received in falling through a vault hole in the pavement of Henry Maillard, in Broadway, near Houston-street. The counsel for plaintiff in opening stated that this was a case more appropriate for a Jury from the nature of the injuries, but to avoid publicity to some parts of the medical testimony, it was finally brought before a Referee. That the plaintiff is connected with one of the daily papers of this City—the defendant a well-to-do French confectioner and hotel keeper. The facts of the case he further said, were these:

In August, 1855, Mr. Welden attended the funeral of Dr. Wilson for the purpose of reporting the same. As he left St. Thomas' Church and was crossing the pavement towards the carriage in the rear of the hearse, he stepped upon the round cover of the coal-vault in front of defendant's residence, which being out of repair and unfastened, turned at right angles with the pavement, allowing the plaintiff's leg to pass through, and the whole weight of his body to come down upon the up-turned iron edge, rupturing the bladder and resulting in other injuries of a still more serious nature. The plaintiff was directly helped, faint and bleeding, into the carriage, and taken to the Astor House—where he was assisted to his hotel. His injuries were so severe that his recovery was for some time doubtful. He was confined to his bed by a long, dangerous and painful illness, put to extreme suffering of body and mind, and heavy expense for attendance, medical service and loss of time, and although now able to leave his bed, and to some extent engage in the business of life, still he is, from hour to hour, laboring under severe embarrassment and suffering, and in addition and worst of all, there still remains, consequent upon the injuries, difficulties that will remain with him during life.

Nor is this the first accident of this kind that has happened at the same place. But a short time previous, another pedestrian unwarned fell into this same man-trap in the same manner, and suffered injuries of the same nature, so severe as to require a surgical operation. Of this accident the defendant received notice. Repeated notice was also given him of the dangerous condition of the cover, yet all this time we find him neglecting it with most unaccountable indifference. Such negligence lays the perpetrator not only open to a civil suit of the kind for damages; but, should it result in death, also to a criminal prosecution for manslaughter. By the old Jewish law the animal goring the first time was killed; but if it was shown to be the second offence, the owner himself was put to death.

The statutes of this State, after speaking of several degrees of manslaughter, further say: "Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or *culpable negligence* of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree."

But the plaintiff still lives, and this is not a criminal proceeding, yet we do ask for such poor relief as money can give for life-long incurable injuries received by this plaintiff on account of the most gross and culpable negligence of the defendant.

Gilbert Knifflen called as the first witness, testified that in the Spring of 1855, he fell into the same hole, which resulted in an illness of several weeks; that he saw the cover repeatedly after his recovery so loose as to be entirely removed, and that both Maillard and his agents were notified of its dangerous condition.

John Roe testified that he saw plaintiff, while walking from the Church to the carriage, fall through the hole and astride of the cover; that witness helped plaintiff out in a suffering condition, and that witness at that time saw the chain to the cover loose and swinging at the lower end.

Dr. Franklin Tuthill testified to having visited plaintiff while confined to his bed—to the suffering state in which he found him—to his good health before the injury and to his present debilitated condition.

Henry W. Pease, Edward Dayton, Thomas Webb, Wm. M. Weaver, Henry J. Raymond and *Monroe F. Gale* testified as to plaintiff's condition while suffering under the immediate effects of the injury, as to the severity and bleeding of the wounds received, his his attendance by physicians, &c.

Charles Myers testified as to the negligent manner defendant's vault covers were fastened the Summer of 1855, and that notice of the same was given to the occupants of the house.

Dr. Robert L. Waterbury was examined as to the result of a surgical examination of plaintiff; he testified to the condition of the injured muscles, to their office when in a healthy condition, to the severity of the injuries, to the natural consequence that they were caused by external injuries, and to the hopelessness of relief.

Dr. J. A. Smith corroborated Dr. Waterbury, and testified further that the muscles had been lacerated, and could never recover their normal condition, as these muscles are delicate and short, and had healed by the deposition of tendonous tissue, which is destitute of contracting power.

Dr. J. W. Gouley testified to having made a surgical examination of plaintiff; that the muscles were so torn that they will never regain their original tone, and that the plaintiff will never recover from the injuries.

Much other evidence bearing upon the case was elicited.

The defence consisted in a rigid cross-examination of the witnesses. J. C. T. Smidt closed for the defence. He claimed that the cross-examination showed that the defendant was absent at the time of the injury, that he had not received previous notice of the condition of the hole, that plaintiff was himself to blame, and that exemplary damages should not be awarded as plaintiff had shown no malicious intention on the part of defendant.

D. Waterbury, closing for plaintiff, argued that a case of most gross negligence had been made out against defendant; that the plaintiff could never recover from the injuries received, and that they were in their consequences far more serious than an injury which affects only the one injured. That defendant was not absent, and had he been, it would be an aggravating circumstance for him to absent himself, leaving the vault-openings in such a condition; that it was not material to maintain the action whether he received notice or not, and yet notice had been given him time and again; that plaintiff was walking with ordinary care from the church to the hearse; that from the aggravating circumstances of the negligence it was to be presumed malicious, and that no proof had been offered by defendant to show it otherwise; that the pleadings and history of the suit show that the defence had been for the purpose of delay, as the interest upon such a judgment as should be rendered would more than pay the expense of the defence; that the income from the amount ($10,000) claimed by plaintiff would be after all but a pitiful remuneration for his hourly suffering through life, and that such a judgment should be given as the referee conscientiously believes would be given had the suit been tried before a Jury. Judgment reserved.

[illegible] *duty to Consult* [illegible]

Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiff, who is a carpenter, made a contract with the School officers of the [illegible] Ward to build the carpenter-work of a school-house in [illegible], 1856. At the same time [illegible] School officers [illegible] with Commissioner Tucker for building the mason work [illegible]. In November, 1856, [illegible] the wall fell, carrying with it the carpenter-work, which had been [illegible]. This action was brought to recover [illegible] damages [illegible] by the injury to his work, and for extra work done by him in repairing and reconstructing the building. Some evidence was submitted on the part of [illegible] tending to the opinion that the fall of the wall was occasioned by [illegible]. The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds:

First—That the School officers were not the agents of the defendants, and that the defendants were not liable for injuries sustained by their carelessness, or by that of their employes.

Second—That the plaintiff should have brought his action against the School officers of the Board of Education.

Third—That if the School officers were the agents of the defendants, still they are not liable, because Tucker and the plaintiff were two servants in the employ of one principal, and the principal cannot be held liable to one of them for injuries arising from the carelessness of the other.

Fourth—That Tucker was an independent contractor, and the defendants are not liable for his acts.

Fifth—That the extra work for which the plaintiff claims compensation was over $250 in value, and should have been done by contract, founded on sealed bids and proposals, made after advertisement for ten days.

Sixth—That the extra work had not been ordered even by the School officers.

The motion was granted, and the complaint dismissed. Wm. W. Badger for plaintiff; and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant C. C., and R. F. Andrews for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 18.

THE PARISH WILL CASE—AN APPEAL.

Before A. W. Bradford.

Judge Edmonds appeared before the Surrogate this morning and filed an appeal bond, in the Parish Will case. He appeared for Mrs. Sherman and Ann Parish, sisters of Henry Parish, and appeals from the Surrogate's decision. He pleads for a revocation of the will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 20,448 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Rye, 319 sacks Oats, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are [illegible] and languid. Pots, $6 87½c.@$6 [illegible]; Pearls, $6 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. American Yellow changed hands at [illegible].

CANDLES—The demand is limited, prices have not varied much.

COFFEE—Is [illegible] in request [illegible] rates, with sales reported of small lots of Java, and 250 bags Rio, within our range: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 12c. cash, Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 8c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction at Philadelphia, yesterday, 1,416 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@10c., averaging 10c. ₱ lb., on 4 months' credit.

COTTON—Continues quiet at about former prices. Small lots only are being taken at rates equivalent to 10¼c.@10½c. for Middling, and 10½c.@11c. for good Middling ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	483,617
	491,436
Exported to date	241,649
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	249,787

CIGARS—Sales by auction 60,000 Havana at $8 50@$24 25; 20,000 Manilla at $15; 70,000 German at $3 75@$5 50; and 50,000 East India Cheroots at $5 ₱ M.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy, within our previous range. Mackerel are less freely offered at old prices, yet the demand is tame. Herring are selling to a moderate extent at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request, for home use and for shipment, at about previous quotations. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 25

Canadian is doing better. Sales 750 bbls. superfine, to extra at $4 40@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker, being cheaper. Sales 2,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 80@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 67½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, and are worth $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Smaller packages at proportionate rates. Other articles are rather quiet, at about previous figures. Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday: Oranges, 1,182 boxes, at $2@$2 10; Lemons, 518 boxes, $2@$2 20 ₱ box; Walnuts, 100 bags Naples, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Filberts, 140 bags, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Pumice Stone, 20 casks, $1 55, all on 60 days' credit. Sales by auction in New-Orleans, Dec. 9: 2,750 boxes M. R. Raisins at $2 12½; 1,800 half boxes at $1 12½; 300 at $1 15; 2,300 quarter boxes at 66c., 2,370 boxes London Layers at $2 35; and 200 boxes Lemons at $2 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and slack request at unaltered figures. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including prime White Western at $1 42½; fair Red do., $1 03; mixed do., $1 10; and good to choice White Southern at $1 38@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet steady. Sales 14,000 bushels at 56c.@66c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, nominally, 68c.@70c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel; small lots of Rye changed hands at 70c.@72c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,400 bales North River at from 50c.@70c. for poor to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Are in active demand, and prices are firm. Most of the stock has been withdrawn from the market. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21c.@23c. at 20c. 6 months; 2,000 do. in Boston, for this market, at 20c. 6 months, delivered there; 2,200 do. for Baltimore, at 22c., delivered and selected there; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs, at 19c. 6 months; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 21@22½ lbs, at 17c. 6 months; 2,000 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs, at 17c.; 2,000 Mexicans, 24 lbs, at 15c. 6 months, and 2,000 Butchers' Association, at 7c. cash, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sell slowly at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat nominal. Small lots of Scotch Pig find buyers, at $28@$29, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—The market is dull; prices are unsettled.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole is in good request for eastern manufacturers, and prices for middle and heavy weights may be quoted at ½c. ₱ lb. higher than the rates current last week. There is considerable inquiry for Oak-tanned Sole, as most of the Eastern manufacturers have commenced on their Southern work. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Sales during the week—sides	84,200	11,150
Receipts	25,400	38,600
Stock to-day, sides	325,300	3,750

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is attracting more attention,—including common at $1 30@$1 35, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, yet stiffly held at and above 41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 15—TURPENTINE—Sales of 813 bbls. at $2 25@$2 30 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 25@$1 30 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.,—market closing at lowest figures. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has declined, and 400 bbls. sold at 37c.@37½c., ₱ gallon. RESIN—Sales of 900 bbls. No. 2 at $1 15; 250 do. No. 1 at $1 75@$2 50, and 500 do. low grade Nos. 1 and 2, at $1 25 ₱ bbl., and 500 do. Common at $1 for large barrels.

OILS—Linseed continues in fair request at steady rates: 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are dull, and prices are feebly sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is arriving and selling slowly. The transactions since our last include 200 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 85 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 8c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last embrace 320 bbls fair to prime, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$14 50 for extra do.; $6@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ₱ bbl. 1,000 tcs. Beef have been shipped to London, in part fulfillment of the English Government contract, secured by a Philadelphia house. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates; 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is saleable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime ₱ lb.

In Cincinnati, during the week ending Dec. 16, [illegible] the Prices Current [illegible] market generally [illegible] with the gloomy advices from New-Orleans produced a dull and heavy market both for the hog and its product; and at the close there were several anxious sellers, but no buyers. The receipts, so far, are vastly behind those of last or any previous year, [illegible] farmers being [illegible] to feed their hogs as long as possible, and this [illegible] because even $3 50 [illegible] for Pork would pay better than to sell the Corn [illegible] bushel in the field. The receipts of Hogs at this place for the week, and the season, and comparatively for previous seasons, have been as follows:

Total for the week	25,[illegible]
Previously reported	137,[illegible]
Total for the season	162,[illegible]

In 1856	250,212	In 1852	290,[illegible]
In 1855	265,[illegible]	In 1851	240,[illegible]
In 1854	325,[illegible]	In 1850	232,[illegible]
In 1853	322,[illegible]		

RICE—Is in limited request at unchanged prices—$2 62@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market is generally quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Are in slack demand at about former rates.

SUGARS—The inquiry is moderate at unaltered quotations, with sales reported since our last of [illegible] hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 5¼c.@7¾c. [illegible] within the range, and several hundred boxes Havanas at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are [illegible] abundant than they are needed, and we have [illegible] of sales for future delivery of crushed, ground and granulated, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. Prime, at 10c. [illegible].

TEAS—The demand is fair for desirable [illegible] which are held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—The market shows more activity, some large sales having been made to close accounts. Prices of good qualities are improving. Sales since Tuesday last, 108 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c.; 10 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 10 cases Florida at 25c.@37½c., with 582 bales Cuba and 100 bales Havana on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 10.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ......hhds.	13,806
Arrived since	1,511
Total	15,317
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	4,091

WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 23½c.@24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at buoyant rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ₱ bush. Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade for the Week ending Dec. 16.

Abridged from the Price Current.

PROVISIONS—The demand for all kinds has been but moderate throughout the week, but owing to the very small receipts of Hogs, and the trifling quantities of the product on the market, prices have improved quite perceptibly during the week, but at the close the feeling was decidedly languid, holders more desirous to sell, and buyers disposed to hold back to wait further developments. Yesterday, nothing transpired in Lard, and the market closed dull at 9½c. and 10¼c. for bbl. and keg. Bulk Meats closed dull, at 5¾c., 7c. and 8c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Green Meats closed at 4¼c. and 7c. for Shoulders and Hams. No Sides selling. In Mess Pork the sales were: Friday, 400 bbls., at $13 50; Saturday, 184 do. at the same; 250 do. at $13 75, and 100 do. at $14. Monday holders were firm at this rate, but we heard of no sales. Yesterday holders were anxious to sell, and $13 50 was accepted for 100 bbls., closing dull at this price.

BUTTER—The receipts during the week have been fair, and of Roll quite large, rather in excess of the demand, and the market must be called languid, with a downward tendency in prices, which for Roll, as compared with our last, are about 1c. ₱ lb. lower. Summer-packed is also quite dull, and has been sold at a decline of 2c. ₱ lb., closing dull at 16c.@18c. for common to strictly prime Roll; 18c.@19c. for choice do. in boxes; 11c.@13c. for Summer-packed, and 12c.@14c. for Fall do. 537 bbls. and 483 firkins were received during the week, and 128 bbls. and 524 firkins exported.

CHEESE—The receipts are very large, and the stock has materially increased during the week. The market rules dull and heavy, and the tendency of prices is downward, though we cannot quote a decline. The sales during the week add up 2,500 boxes, at 8c.@8½c. The latter for prime selected, and 11c.@12½c. for fancy brands. 12,412 boxes were received during the week, and 4,764 do. exported.

STOCK OF BUTTER IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rochester *Democrat* states that the quantity of Butter in the hands of farmers is believed to be larger now than at any previous time for many years. The best roll is freely offered at 16 cents, and firkin and country store lots are difficult to sell at 14 cents. Even at those prices the article will scarcely bear shipment to New-York markets.

A Philharmonic Society has been organized in Detroit, with 68 active members, and 89 honorary. Entire operas are produced—of course, *sans* the action. Four private *soirées* and one or two public concerts are announced for this season, at which the music of "Somnambula," "L'Elisir D'Amore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Gueramento" and "Il Trovatore," possibly also an English opera, will be given.

TRIBUTE TO CRAWFORD FROM THE CENTURY CLUB.—At a general meeting of the Century Association, held at their rooms No. 42 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, in the Chair, Mr. ROSSITER rose and communicated the intelligence of the death of THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

It was moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association on the melancholy event.

The Chair appointed Doctor T. WARD, Messrs. THOMAS HICKS and T. P. ROSSITER on said Committee.

At a subsequent meeting, held Dec. 5, 1857, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Century share with their fellow-countrymen, and with the whole world of Art, in the deep regret so widely manifested in the death of THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

Resolved, That while we lament his death, thus occurring in the prime of life, and before his great powers had been fully developed yet we are proud that they had been exhibited in works of beauty and genius, which have thrown a glory around his own name, and reflected honor upon that of his country.

Resolved, That feeling it to be the duty of this Association to take something more than a passing notice of this mournful loss, it is ordered that a member of the Century be appointed to deliver an eulogy upon the life and merits, personal and professional, of this excellent artist and man.

Resolved, That such address be delivered at a special meeting of the Century, to be held for that purpose on due notice.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and express to them our deep sympathy with their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary also cause these resolutions to be printed in the public journals of this City.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.

JOHN H. GOURLIE, Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS HICKS, the artist, is the orator designated by the Century Club to deliver the eulogy upon the life of Mr. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. CASILEAR & CO., No. 333 Broadway. For further information, apply or address.

WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY—Established for promoting the emigration of unemployed Females to districts requiring their labor. Office, National Hall, Canal-st., near Broadway. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—ELIZABETH B. PHELPS, President. Eliza W. Farnham, Corresponding Secretary; Emily Howland, Recording Secretary. Ruth S. Beatty, Treasurer; Elizabeth W. Owen, Assistant Treasurer. ADVISORY COMMITTEE—James Boorman, Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. J. Parker, J. W. Edmonds, Horace Greeley, John F. Gray, M. D., L. T. Warner, M. D., R. W. Heurtley, H. J. Fairchild.

Contributions will be thankfully received by members of the Board of Management and Advisory Committee; also by Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Osgood. The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the following contributions received up to the 12th inst.: James Boorman, $100; Edmund H. Miller, $25; R. H. Manning, $25; W. R. Travers, $25; D. Groesbeck, $25; W. H. Hays, $10; L. T. Hoyt, $10; Trevor & Colgate, $10; A Friend, $10; John F. Gray, M. D., $25; B. Nathan, $25; W. C. Bryant & Co., $10; G. N. Carter, $10; Meigs & Greenleaf, $10; Ashley & Morris, $10; G. H. Broadhead, $10; John R. Garland, $10; H. P. Ketchum, $5; Cash, $15; H. G. Stebbins, $25; L. W. Jerome, $25; W. A. Smith, $10; R. D. Stanton & Co., $10; R. L. Cutting, $10; Cash, $10; H. P. Campbell, $10; Thos. C. Brown, $10; Cash, $5.

A CARD.—TO THE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS connected with the shipping interest in the City of New-York: Whereas, it has appeared that parties representing themselves as belonging to "A Rigger's Aid Society," have been collecting money to a considerable amount under fraudulent pretences, the Riggers' [illegible] Association deem it a duty they owe to themselves as well as to the merchants, to repudiate all knowledge in connection with those parties, and to denounce as unworthy of the Riggers of New-York, such [illegible] and robbery practised by those who, most [illegible] never were Riggers. Signed on behalf of the Riggers' [illegible] Association. WM. COCHRANE, President. [illegible] DONOVAN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates [illegible].

PURE GUTTA PERCHA DOLL-HEADS.—A good assortment of these superior dolls, of new and handsome patterns, on hand and for sale by all the toy stores, and at wholesale and retail by the sole manufacturer, SAMUEL C. BISHOP, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] Had Christianity been [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible] Union Hall [illegible]

[illegible] Primitive Methodist Church [illegible] TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. [illegible]; at 3 P. M. [illegible]; and at 7 P. M. [illegible]. Seats free. Collections taken up to support the Pastor.

[illegible] St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, [illegible] and others interested in their welfare, Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. [illegible] service with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. [illegible] of the Church [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING.

Rev. James L. Schock, pastor of [illegible] Lutheran Church in [illegible], between 2d and 3d avs., [illegible] his Third Lecture in the series of discourses on "Pulpit Pictures in the Life of Luther," next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Luther's Visit to the Metropolis of Sin, or Rome Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting."

[illegible] Rev. [illegible], will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 3 P. M., [illegible] First Reformed Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. [illegible] Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, [illegible] Sabbath School Concert or Prayer meeting, evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] the meeting in the evening.

The Bible Class under the leadership of [illegible] meets EVERY SUNDAY [illegible]

[illegible] at 11½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by request, the Pastor, Rev. [illegible], will preach to the Veterans of 1812. At 7 o'clock, Rev. ALEXANDER McLEAN. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

First Free-Will Baptist Church [illegible] meeting in Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. [illegible] 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. The Ladies' [illegible] with the Church and congregation, will [illegible] same place during Christmas week.

Luther's Visit to the Metropolis of the Man of Sin.—Or Rome weighed in the balance [illegible] the third lecture of a series of [illegible] from the Life of Luther, on the above [illegible] on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] in the English Lutheran Church, [illegible] and 3d avs.

Preaching and other Christian [illegible] OF RELIGION.—The most distinguished [illegible] the New-York clergy (who especially [illegible] Musical Academy and Singers who so [illegible] the Gospel with Sabbath concerts) will be [illegible] TO-MORROW. Can ye serve God and Mammon?

Nassau Baptist Church, [illegible] Sunday School Missionary Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses by Rev. Drs. [illegible] and [illegible] by the infant classes, &c. [illegible] noon, Dr. Dowling will preach a sermon to children. All, old and young, invited.

The Anniversary of the [illegible] Associations, connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at [illegible] o'clock. Exercises to consist of singing by the children, reports, addresses, &c.

Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. Vinton will repeat his sermon on *The Religious Aspect of Events*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Romanism and Christianity.—Rev. [illegible] MACKENZIE and Missionary friends will meet [illegible] Spring-st. Hall, No. 186 Spring-st. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to bring the light of Gospel [illegible] to bear upon the darkness of Romish doctrines and practices. The public are cordially invited.

Church Notice.—Rev. L. M. PEASE, of the Five Points House of Industry, will preach TO-MORROW at the Church of the Restoration, in [illegible] Brooklyn, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Five Points Institution.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. [illegible] DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free [illegible]. Expository lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New-York, will hold his annual Advent Ordination, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. It is expected that a number of candidates will be ordained.

Church of the Puritans.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The first of a series of Discourses to young Men, on *the Providential Development and Perpetual Results of Character*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. J. [illegible] LADD will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and present the claims of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Rev. J. W. SARLES, of Brooklyn, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights.—Corner of Henry and Remsen sts. This Church will open for public worship on the third Sunday of the month, TO-MORROW, in the evening instead of the afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Musical Academy, No. 266 Bowery, near Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st av. and at 7 in the EVENING. Seats free.

The Rev. Dr. Higbee, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Achilli, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the United Protestant Church, No. [illegible], opposite Crystal Palace, on the *Necessity of a Reform of Practical Religion in the Church*. The attendance of the religious community is requested.

Williamsburg.—Rev. S. [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING, will be on *The* [illegible] *Its purpose and its bearing upon the Future Life*. In the morning, *On the uses of Sorrow*. Church corner 5th and South 3d sts.

First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. E. A. BAKER, at 10½ o'clock, from Nehemiah iv., 2 and 3; at 3 and 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Revival.—What ought to be done with church members who compel poor drivers to violate the commands of God by spending the best part of the Sabbath day with their horses and carriage in front of Church doors?

Central M. E. Church, SEVENTH-AV., NEAR 14th-st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach a Missionary Sermon. In the EVENING at 7, Missionary Addresses by Rev. Dr. Durbin and Rev. [illegible] CARLTON.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, in Market-st. Church, the last of his series of discourses on *Meetings with Christ*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jesus at the Supper*.

Missionary meeting at Second-street M. E. Church, below Avenue C. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND; at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. Dr. PECK. Seats free.

Samuel Sheffield Snow will preach the Gospel of the coming kingdom of God, in Union [illegible], No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Two Witnesses* [illegible].

A Prayer Meeting will be held every morning in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., from 8½ to 9 o'clock. All are most cordially invited to attend.

Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. HAGANY of New-York; and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES [illegible], Pastor.

Laight-street Baptist Church, [illegible] The Pastor W. S. HALL will preach [illegible] MORNING, at 10½ o'clock [illegible] at 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

Williamsburgh.—[illegible] of Christ, in Bush [illegible] EVENING at 7½ o'clock [illegible] Preacher, WM. FRANCIS.

Rev. P. F. Jones will deliver his Sermon to Spiritualists on LORD'S DAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Park Baptist Church, [illegible] 8th av. and Broadway.

St. Timothy, Episcopal Church, [illegible] west of 8th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

[illegible] Baptist Church [illegible] TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING [illegible] A. COHEN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] two cents; Served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for [illegible] Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] to be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guarantee of the [illegible].

[illegible] undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from [illegible] quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

[illegible] We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Monday Morning, Dec. 21, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship Star of the West, which sails at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports [illegible] Meetings, &c., Commercial Affairs; full [illegible] Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on [illegible] and a good amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canada, whose arrival at Halifax is announced in another part of this morning's paper, brings one week's later news from Europe. She reports the arrival of the Adriatic at Liverpool, after a fair passage of ten days and a half. The improvement in the London Money market had not [illegible], though there have been further failures in different parts of Great Britain. Consols remain at about the same figure at which they stood the week before. The most interesting portion of the news is that which refers to the opening of the British Parliament, on the 3d inst., by Queen VICTORIA in person. The speech deplores the financial [illegible] of the day, and recommends the passage of a bill of indemnity for the Bank of England. After alluding to recent successes in India, Her Majesty urges Indian affairs upon the attention of Parliament. Parliamentary reform is promised, and, on the whole, the speech is calculated to give satisfaction to the people of England. In accordance with Her Majesty's recommendations the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a bill of indemnity to the Bank in the House, and a Committee of the Whole had been appointed on the question of the infringement of the Bank Charter Act. We learn from Hamburg that the panic had revived there with great vehemence. Business was altogether at a stand still. The Liverpool Cotton market shows an advance on former prices. Breadstuffs closed very dull.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS introduced his bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. The resolutions submitted on Thursday, calling on the President for further information relative to Kansas affairs, were agreed to. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Treasury-Note bill, but no conclusion was arrived at. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution providing for the examination of the House stationery, and for ascertaining its true value, stating that he had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy other at the bookstores. In this connection he alluded to the statements published [illegible] in the Globe, implicating the late Clerk of the House, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of the public money, and called for an investigation. After some debate, it was resolved to refer Mr. CULLOM's accounts to a Select Committee of five, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers. A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, similar to that reported in the Senate, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The House immediately proceeded to its consideration in Committee of the Whole, but after some discussion, this action being thought premature, further consideration was postponed until Monday next, and the Committee rose. Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The circumstances of the arrest of an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT, alias Winter, charged with the murder of a lad named CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn., will be recollected; also, the acknowledged complicity of a sailor named BENSON, who, some months subsequently, went voluntarily to Cromwell, and confessed that he saw the deed done, and assisted [illegible] in disposing of the corpse. The people of the neighborhood have, within the past day or two, been thrown into a state of the most intense [illegible] by the discovery that the supposed murdered boy is alive, and residing somewhere in the interior of Pennsylvania. The case is a very mysterious one, and is still further complicated by the fact that a headless body, seen after the alleged murder, was found in the Connecticut River, and buried, under the supposition that it was [illegible]—it having several marks on it leading to that belief.

"Iranistan," the residence of P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Ct., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The cost of the building was over $100,000. It was erected eight years ago. The furniture originally cost $20,000, but only about half of it had been returned to the house from this City, whither it was [illegible] removed some [illegible] years since. The insurance on the house was between $30,000 and $40,000, and on the furniture $1,000, all held by mortgagees. Mr. BARNUM was preparing to reoccupy the premises, and the fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of workmen engaged in refitting and repairing.

The Board of Aldermen received and adopted a report last evening censuring Central Park Commissioner HOGG, for using his position to influence men laboring in the Park to vote with a particular party. They also directed the Comptroller to advertise for sale at auction for a term of ten years the slip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with privilege to run a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn. As soon as the Board adjourned, the members met with the Mayor, in Convention, and selected Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts. The last Legislature gave the power of appointing the Police Court Clerks to the Police Commissioners, (and they have appointed,) and extended the terms of the Civil District Court Clerks six years.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday night, and, having disposed of a great amount of miscellaneous business in the third reading of bills, adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, at which all the members of the Board, save Mayor WOOD, were present. A communication was received from the Comptroller to [illegible] that the expense of fitting up and maintaining [illegible] for the poor could only be [illegible] of the Common Council. The matter of stopping the steam-cars on the [illegible] Railroad, below Forty-second-street, was again brought up, and after discussion was laid over till the next regular meeting, when the Commissioners will submit a definite report of their views on the subject. A number of complaints against policemen were disposed of, subsequent to which the Commissioners went into secret session.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, [illegible] was convicted of burglary on the [illegible] named MILLER, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. [illegible] LAWTON was convicted of grand larceny in stealing from a lady in the street a [illegible]. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and ten months. [illegible] was no other business transacted yesterday.

The [illegible] case was yesterday argued on the appeal from the decision of Judge [illegible], and the case will be continued to-day. [illegible] Walker case was again up on a motion to open the default taken by one of the defendants. The matter was set down for Tuesday next. The matter of the Bowery grading fraud was postponed until Monday, as Judge ROOSEVELT was engaged at the General Term.

Judge EDMONDS appeared before the Surrogate, yesterday, and filed the necessary bond of appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the Parrish Will case. Judge EDMONDS appears for Mrs. SHERMAN and ANN PARRISH, sisters of HENRY PARRISH, and pleads for a revocation of the will.

DANIEL GILROY, a respectable man nearly 60 years of age, who resided in Mott-street, was found at a late hour Friday night, lying insensible on the corner of White and Centre streets. He was taken to the Sixth-Ward Station, supposed to be intoxicated, and died there yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and from the marks of violence found on the body, the Jury were of the opinion that he had been violently assaulted by some persons, and a verdict to such effect was rendered.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for flour, which was in good request, for home use and shipment, at steady prices, with evidently less eagerness to sell. Wheat and Corn were dull and unchanged in value. A moderate trade was reported in Provisions and Groceries, without any remarkable alteration in rates. The movements in Cotton were light, and quotations were nominal. The freighting business was pretty vigorous.

The schooner *Cortes*, which was boarded Oct. 2 by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland* on the coast of Africa, and temporarily detained on suspicion of being a slaver, arrived yesterday from Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1. Captain TOWNSEND complains of the harsh treatment of the officers of the frigate. The case is likely to go to the Government in the shape of an application for indemnity.

The fare on GEORGE LAW's ferry from James'-slip to South Tenth-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday reduced from three cents to one cent. If the Union Ferry Company just saves itself at two cents, Live Oak GEORGE must be terribly out of pocket; but his boats are thronged by the people, who relish the change.

Ex-Governor Walker.

Governor WALKER's career in Kansas is closed. His letter of resignation, which we published yesterday, gives very cogent reasons for surrendering the office which, less than nine months ago, he accepted upon the urgent solicitation of President BUCHANAN. Under the circumstances of the case, we concur with Governor WALKER in the propriety of his resignation. For himself, personally, it would have been much better to have remained in Kansas, proceeding steadily in the discharge of his duties, and awaiting there whatever new instructions the President might see fit to send him. He left the office, however, in able hands, and the wise and firm manner in which Secretary STANTON has met the emergency has obviated all the evil consequences which might naturally have been anticipated from the Governor's abandonment of his position at so critical a moment.

When Governor WALKER was appointed to this post, on the 24th of March last, the TIMES declared that it would "judge him solely and exclusively *by his acts*." This we have endeavored to do. Some of his proceedings we have felt constrained to disapprove. But of his career, as a whole, we believe the result warrants the most hearty and emphatic commendation. He encountered obstacles of the most formidable character, and met them with marked ability and unflinching courage. He vanquished difficulties which had proved fatal to every one of his predecessors, and redeemed the office from the degradation and contempt into which it had fallen. He allied himself with no party, and, as a natural consequence, he encountered at the outset the distrust and hostility of all. But he insisted upon justice to the people of Kansas, without regard to party:—and, in the end, he secured the respect and the confidence of the most intelligent, and the most public-spirited of the inhabitants of the new Territory. Neither denunciations, threats, nor flattery had any effect upon his conduct: the violent and most discreditable abuse that was heaped upon him by the writers and correspondents in the Free-State interest did not prevent him from securing to that party the full and fair exercise of their suffrage,—nor did the threats of personal violence, which were freely made against him by the reckless ruffians in the Pro-Slavery interest, deter him from extending to them his official protection from the resentment of their political opponents.

Governor WALKER's first act upon reaching Kansas was to urge the people of the whole Territory to take an active part in the election for members of the Constitutional Convention. Unfortunately for themselves and for the country, the Free-State Party, acting under the lead of its most violent men, refused to do so. Subsequent events have shown that but for this unfortunate abstention they would have had a majority in the Convention, and would have been able to frame a Constitution in every way satisfactory to the people, under which the State would have been at once admitted. Their refusal to vote threw the Convention into the hands of the ultra Pro-Slavery Party, while it did not in the least invalidate the legality of its action. Governor WALKER, however, did not relax his efforts to secure justice for the people, and that complete control over their own affairs which had been solemnly guaranteed to them by the fundamental law. His official proclamations and personal efforts preserved the public peace, against the efforts of the professional agitators of both parties; and his impartial administration of the laws commanded the respect and confidence even of those whose partisan schemes were frustrated by his action.

Now that his career is closed, we think the whole country will award to Governor WALKER the praise of having fulfilled the duties of a most difficult position, with singular ability and very marked success. His letter of resignation shows conclusively that he abandons his office only because of a remarkable and sudden change of policy on the part of the President of the United States. For himself, he adheres to the principles which he always held, and which he was expressly authorized and instructed to carry into the administration of Kansas affairs.

AMERICAN PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Our Government is extremely liberal—to everybody but American citizens. "All the world and the rest of mankind" may come to our shores, and rove over the land, or dwell in our towns at pleasure, with never a passport, *carte de sejour*, or fee of any kind. But let an American visit foreign lands, and he must run the gauntlet of an army of Consuls, each of whom will exact a dollar for writing on one's passport "Good for France," "Good for Naples!" If the money stayed in the pocket of the Consul, it might be tolerated—even though the tax were unjust for so slight a service. But it is sent to our Government, instead. The Foreign Department, without any order of Congress, it is understood, changed the system by which Ambassadors or Secretaries of Legation gave gratuitous *visas*, and transferred the duty to Consuls—for a consideration.

Is it wise or right that the useless and annoying passport system should be thus bolstered up by the United States, just when it is giving way in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe? France has modified her system almost to the point of abolition, and even Austria furnishes *visés gratuitously* at all her embassies; so that a traveler may go through her realms with only a formal examination of passports at her frontiers. Is it not time that our State Department should give attention to this matter, with a view to the speedy abandonment of an unwise and burdensome regulation? Shall the poor Austrian Government be more liberal than the American?

What a Police May Be.

That the Police of New-York is not what it should be, nobody pretends to deny. That it can ever in the present constitution of our society be brought up to the standard of efficiency which obtains in London or Paris, we have shown good reason for doubting. But improved it must be and may, and very greatly improved. And it can do our worthy Commissioners no harm to guide their laudable ambition by the successful examples which the great foreign capitals offer to us. The police of London particularly shows us as in a glass the true direction of our efforts. The police of Paris is organized upon theories appropriate to a society totally unlike our own, and many of its excellencies (to which we think more than justice has been done) would be excesses in New-York. We can neither invite nor could we tolerate such a minute supervision of individual life and individual pursuits as is essential to the working of the French Police system. The objects aimed at by the police of London, are, however, identical in the main with those which our own should keep in view. In London, as in New-York, the Police is less an instrument of administrative authority than a guarantee of private rights. It is established to suppress disorder, tumult and noise; to regulate locomotion and traffic; to prevent and detect crime, and to execute a quiet and summary justice in the thousand instances of annoyance, imposition, and petty wrong doing, which are continually occurring in the midst of a busy and crowded City. In a word, it is to be not only the terror of the bad but the protection of the poor. If a paltry landlord attempts to tyrannize over a wretched tenant—if a riotous tenant refuses to quit the premises which he has legally surrendered—if a mechanic's employer detains his tools for an advance of wages—if a master locks up a servant's boxes—if a servant damages a master's furniture in a fit of foolish fury—if an obstinate fare slams the door in a hackman's face, or (more probable fortune) an oppressive hackman proposes to fight over the trunks of a fare impatient of "bleeding"—if Smith's dog bites Brown's child—if, in short, any one of a vast procession of microscopic mischiefs suddenly supervenes in any quarter of the town, a policeman should be there upon the spot, ready with his star of peace and his baton of persuasion to restore tranquillity and establish judgment. These offices of a thorough police, though secondary and subsidiary to its great functions as a conservator of public morals and the law, and a defender of life and property, are, nevertheless, of extreme importance to the general welfare. And they can only be efficiently discharged by a police which is universally feared and respected—feared for the certainty, respected for the legitimacy of its action. These are the two great conditions of a successful police. They are fully attained by the police of London.

And they are attained, primarily by the discipline, secondarily by the numbers of the London force. The London Metropolitan Police is brigaded like a military body. It is, in fact, a military body, differing from the soldiery only in this most essential feature, that it is not armed with deadly weapons. An armed police can never be anything but a confession of municipal weakness. Before the organization of the Metropolitan Police in London, every extraordinary occasion had to be met by "calling out the troops." London then relied on the "Guards," as New-York now relies on the "Seventh Regiment" and the rest of our citizen soldiery. Since the act of 1828 was carried into effect by Sir ROBERT PEEL, London has been spared this necessity, so disgraceful to a free community. The repressive baton has dispensed with the annihilating bayonet and bullet. Under that act the metropolis, including under that term an area 90 miles in circumference about Charing Cross, and a population of 2,500,000 souls, has been kept in order and protected by a civil army, which in 1852 numbered 5,525 men, and which is maintained at an expense averaging, in the mass, 50 cents per annum to each inhabitant. The city of London proper, constituting a district in the heart of this vast circle, at first resisted the application of the Metropolitan system on no better ground than the protest of Alderman VENABLES, who fought for the City Watch, because, though it was confessedly twice as expensive as the new police would have been, and much less efficient, "it had for a very long period existed and did still exist." The citizens liked the "old ways," as the Barons before them did; they liked to hear the hour called at night, and they trusted their good old "married watchmen" because they thought them less likely to leave their beats than young bachelors might be. But in 1839 the city gave in, demanding only a "Special Commissioner;" and "London City" is now defended by an assimilated force of 542 men, making in the whole 6,055, or an average of one policeman to every 400 inhabitants, while we in New-York are confided to the care of one policeman over every 1,000 of our people.

The London Police is thus organized:

	Salary.
1 Inspector-Superintendent	$3,000
18 Superintendents, from	1,000 to $1,750
124 Inspectors, from	400 to 1,000
624 Sergeants, from	320 to 600
4,787 Constables, from	250 to 400

Each sergeant and constable receives also his clothing and a supply of fuel throughout the year.

One hundred and twenty-one police stations supervise the territory of the metropolis, which is set off into divisions, subdivisions, sections and beats, and these Station-houses communicate by telegraph with each other. The beats are regularly patrolled by day and night, 1,800 men being on duty by day, and 3,700 by night. The beats are contracted, and the visits of the police multiplied as the streets thicken and the population increases in density, so that within a circle of 6 miles about St. Paul's the beats are ordinarily traversed in from 7 to 25 minutes, and the most dangerous parts of the city are never without the presence of a sentry of order.

The circumstances of our social life forbid the attempt to rival the London police in proportional numbers. But they do *not* forbid the attempt to rival that police in discipline. The New-York policeman of to-day may dream of being a Councilman next year, but he is not therefore unamenable to discipline while he remains a policeman, and it is obvious that an increase of 100 per cent. in the numbers of our police, which is perfectly practicable, could be made equivalent to an increase of 500 per cent. in efficiency by the extension and perfecting of the system of discipline up to a point approaching the London standard. Our Commissioners have made a good beginning. Let them not relax in their efforts, and we may yet find that we have won something more than an empty triumph in the defeat of partisan recklessness at the City Hall.

Gen. Comonfort's Dictatorship.

The Address of President COMONFORT to the Mexican Deputies, published in our impression of yesterday, is characteristic of the man, and gives fair promises that, if properly supported, he will impartially perform the duties of a Dictator. The task is one of the gravest responsibility, and its successful accomplishment may be extremely doubtful; but, as a measure of necessary policy to arrest anarchy and crime in Mexico, we have advocated the creation of this Dictatorship, and have looked upon IGNACIO COMONFORT as the person best qualified for the office.

Foremost among the difficulties that Gen. COMONFORT will find himself compelled to conquer, is his own lenient and forgiving disposition. We trust and believe that experience has, by this time, taught him the fatal nature of his error when he thought to preserve the peace by an indiscriminate pardon of those who had broken it and were determined to break it again. In the history of one pronunciamento we can read the history of all. A number of men band themselves together for the purpose of plunder. Under the flimsy pretext of an imaginary grievance, they manage, perhaps, to enlist the sympathies of a few simple-minded people, but the real object of the leaders in these movements is to rob, and, if possible, get possession of the local government. The resources of the Federal Treasury have been exhausted in suppressing outbreaks which are of almost daily occurrence; for, in many instances, the physical formation of the country has so favored the rebels, that they have been able to make a long and successful stand against the legitimate authorities. When, however, they *have been* effectually put down, the policy of General COMONFORT, hitherto, has been most detrimental to the best interests of the Republic. His enemies, taken in arms at the cost of life and treasure, have been generally set at liberty, and they, naturally enough, have repaid his clemency by joining the first company of insurgents into whose society they chanced to fall. If these insurgents were merely isolated bands of robbers, it is barely possible that, even under the ruinous clemency of General COMONFORT, they could have succeeded in bringing the country to the verge of dissolution, where it certainly stands to-day. But they have been urged on in their excesses by the clergy, who, with the Spanish Monarchists, form what is called the conservative party of Mexico; and while the former are permitted to reap the financial benefits from such disturbances as they are able to create,—the latter expect, by their aid, to wear out and destroy the Government of General COMONFORT, and then place SANTA ANA, or any other tool who will be subservient to their will, in the Presidential Chair. There are no means to which the opposition in Mexico will not resort for the accomplishment of their ends. They side with robbers, pronunciamentists and insurgents wherever they can be found; they further the ambition of SANTA ANA, or the designs of Spain when she threatens a war; they foster a *guerra de castas*, and encourage the Indians to commit the most horrible depredations; and all this they do to restore that ascendancy of which, under COMONFORT's administration, the church has been deprived in temporal affairs. The struggle in Mexico, therefore, is clearly a struggle between Liberty and COMONFORT on the one hand, and Anarchy and Church despotism on the other. The party which sustains the former is greatly superior in numbers. They elected Gen. COMONFORT President by a large majority. They have granted him extraordinary powers after long hesitation, and upon full evidence that a Dictatorship alone can save the country from utter ruin. In this policy, unprejudiced outsiders will coincide. Those who have interested themselves in the future of Mexico, have had the conviction forced upon them that the people *en masse* are not fit for self-government. They lack that essential education which is only acquired by years of experience; and, unfortunately for them, through the corruption and personal ambition of their political and ecclesiastical chiefs, instead of advancing, they have retrograded in the path of liberty since their independence of Spanish rule.

The great question for Mexico, now, is whether COMONFORT has sufficient nerve and strength of character—whether he can command sufficient support from his constituents to enforce the laws rigidly, promptly, impartially. The success of the experiment will soon be known—if it is destined to be successful at all;—for the very first step to be taken is the reëstablishment of order. President COMONFORT's promises upon this point are fair and honest, and we see no good reason to believe that he will be unable to perform them. Our people are not disinterested spectators of the struggle, and their sympathies, we can safely assert, are with Gen. COMONFORT and the Liberal Party of Mexico.

KANSAS.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the members of the Kansas Legislature now in session, have decided not to go beyond the recommendations of Mr. STANTON's Message, but to provide for a full, fair and honest vote of the people upon the *whole* Constitution and then adjourn. If they do this, they will contribute largely to the solution of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Belmont's Pictures.

There was a large company of artists and amateurs at the rooms of the National Academy in Tenth-street, on Thursday night, attracted by an invitation to a private view of Mr. BELMONT's pictures, previous to the gallery being opened to public inspection for the benefit of the poor of the City. We have never before known on any occasion such an unanimity of opinion, in so large an assemblage, as was expressed in respect to the excellence of this superb collection of pictures. They are 110 in number, and all of them are the production of modern artists, and many of them are *chef d'œuvres*. They are from French, Belgium, Dutch, German and American artists; not one of them is of the British school. Mr. BELMONT has displayed a rare taste in their selection, and has very wisely preferred the finest works of modern artists to the mediocre productions of the old masters. There are some paintings of reputative merit, and the exhibition of them will be of great benefit to our artists, as well as a source of gratification and profit to the lovers of art. The exquisite finish of the pictures of the French and Belgium schools, of which we had seen but few good examples before in this City, is in these works carried up to the region of the marvellous. "The View in a Billiard Room," by CHARET, is a miracle of execution; there is a MEISSONIER, a single figure, but not equal to the "Chess Players" in the French Gallery. PAUL DELAROCHE, HORACE VERNET, and DE CAMP, are represented by three exquisite pictures, and ROSA BONHEUR's "Gathering for the Hunt," is equal to her "Horse Fair." There are two fine pieces from NOYER, two landscapes by CALAME, and two most charming pictures by an artist whose name is new to us, C. MERLE, who deserves to rank with the best of the French school.

The two great works of the Belgian school are by GALLAIT and H. LEYS. Among the German pictures are four characteristic landscapes by ACHENBACH. Our own artists who are represented are JOHNSON, TILDEN, FREEMAN, WILD and GIGNOUX, the latter of whom has a very fine view of Trenton Falls.

The greater number of the pictures are small, showing a tendency among Continental artists to reduce their works to the smallest possible size. There has never been exhibited here a collection of pictures which contained so large a number of works of unquestionable excellence as are to be found in this gallery. It is to be hoped that the liberality of Mr. BELMONT, in affording the public an opportunity to examine his collection, may induce the owners of other fine collections to follow his example. It is a positive injury to art to take its finest works and shut them up in the rooms of a private house, where they can be seen only by the limited number of its inmates.

The Albion Engraving for 1858.

With the return of the season of gifts and good-will, we are glad to find that our cotemporaries of the *Albion* make no breach in their observance of a good old custom. They this year recognize the ties which unite them to their large circle of readers by the presentation of an admirable picture of "DR. KANE at the grave of FRANKLIN's men." This print has been excellently engraved in line by Mr. D. G. THOMPSON, after a drawing by Mr. WANDESFADE, of this City, who has lavished not less thought and feeling upon the illustration of a most touching incident in the career of a true American hero than he displayed last year in the commemoration of the noblest of English heroines. That simplicity which is the finest charm of Mr. WANDESFADE's picture of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE presides in the disposition and design of the present work. The peaceful Alexander of the Arctic world stands "at the crest of the isthmus," in the midst of a "sterile uniformity of snow and slate." Great cliffs lower behind him; the distance shows his little vessel motionless in the ice; at his feet are the rude head-boards of those "three graves," the first and ominous traces of the abode of the objects of his search, which were revealed to this gallant young missionary of national sympathy and scientific brotherhood. The atmosphere of the scene is caught with artistic truth, and appeals at once to the imagination and the heart. Our neighbors could not have hit upon a more felicitous subject. Never were the flags of England and America united in a truer union—never did the pride and the sorrow of two great nations blend in a more harmonious tribute to the noblest qualities that dignify our common nature, than in the story of the fates of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and ELISHA KANE. In contributing to so many American and English homes two such pictures as those of "Florence Nightingale" and its companion of the present year, the managers of the *Albion* have preached a very eloquent sermon of the true grounds of international intercourse, and have done renewed good service to that cause of common sense and good feeling, which we are happy to say that they habitually serve with as much of tact as of talent.

Personal.

Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana, arrived in this City from Washington on Thursday night. Those who are anxious to ascertain finally and once for all who is to be our Minister to St. Cloud, and what is to become of WALKER, will of course devote themselves to a watchful reconnoissance of the Brevoort House.

Mr. RAASLOFF, the new Danish *Chargé* in this country, arrived in the *Europa*, and leaves to-day for Washington. He has contributed very largely to the promotion of a good understanding between the two countries, by diffusing in each information that was greatly needed concerning the affairs and interests of the other.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The afternoon performance of "Norma," yesterday, attracted a brilliant audience, composed mostly of ladies. The entertainment appeared to give entire satisfaction; and it is evident that Mr. ULLMANN has touched a popular chord in thus providing for the fashionable unemployed.

It is announced, on the direct authority of Mr. FORMES himself, that the Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given to-night. It promises to be a splendid performance, and, in point of magnitude, will far exceed anything that has been attempted in this country. Works of this description require to be rendered with unusual fullness of detail, or they lose their effect.

HAYDN'S "CREATION."—J. A. NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, has favored us with an elegant octavo edition of this work of the grand old master. It is a luxurious volume to possess, and is pleasing alike to the senses of sight, touch and sound. Mr. NOVELLO publishes some of the most valuable works of the musical library, and in all of them there is the same regard to tasteful thoroughness. The fine paper, the clear typography, the admirable binding, (admirable because it is strong, yet perfectly pliable,) are so many reproaches to American publishers, who, in book music, issue impossible volumes—volumes that require two strong men to keep open. But the greatest value of Mr. NOVELLO's editions is their extreme accuracy. They are correct to a note, and are therefore universally used at all the great Festivals. We are glad to hear that Mr. WEBB, the agent for Mr. NOVELLO, has arranged for the sale of these works at the Academy of Music during the Sacred Festivals—the first of which comes off to-night. From the same publishers we have received a copy of MENDELSSOHN's "Open Air Music," (four-part songs,) very elegantly and plainly printed, with text in English and German. A piano-forte accompaniment is given on a separate sheet, which will be found a useful feature of the present edition.

Destruction of "Iranistan."

"Iranistan," the sumptuous residence erected by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Conn., some eight years since, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 on Thursday night. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of workmen who were engaged in repairing and refitting the building. The flames were not discovered until they had made good headway, and could not be checked. The fire was still burning yesterday morning when the New-Haven train for this City passed through Bridgeport. Mr. BARNUM was in the City at the time, and only received intelligence of the disaster yesterday morning. He left for Bridgeport immediately. "Iranistan" was insured for $30,000 or $40,000 on the house, and about $1,000 on the furniture. When built, its cost was considerably over $100,000, and the outlay for furniture was $20,000. The insurances on house and furniture were held by the mortgagees, into whose hands it passed, with the rest of Mr. BARNUM's property, at the time of his failure. He was making arrangements to reoccupy the premises, and had employed a large force of workmen in refitting. The furniture was removed to this City two years ago, but about half had been returned when the fire occurred, and on this there was the small insurance of $1,000.

During his former occupancy of the place, Mr. BARNUM kept the house insured for $60,000 and the furniture for $10,000. He intended to return to it as a place of residence in a short time, but is now uncertain whether he will rebuild or not. The loss is a heavy blow to him, but he bears the infliction of this new trouble with his customary equanimity.

ONLY ONE CENT TO WILLIAMSBURG.—It is a long time since it cost but one cent to cross the East River—so long that the loud expressions of indignation which greeted the rise to two cents has died into a sullen growl, and the traveling community has resigned itself to the extortion as to an evil for which there was no redress. Yesterday a new era was inaugurated. On GEORGE LAW's Ferry, from James-slip to South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, the fare was reduced to one cent. A reduction was made on this Ferry at the beginning of last month of 15 per cent. on all rates below that of Peck-slip and the other Ferries. The reduction, however, did not benefit that class which most needed it, as it was only available to those who purchased fifty tickets, which were sold for one dollar. Single tickets continued to be sold at the gate for *three cents*.

But this time GEORGE LAW has gone the whole figure—he has reduced the fare from *three cents* to ONE CENT, for a single foot passenger. Single tickets are now sold at the gate for *one cent*.

Another ferry boat similar to those on the line, is building, and will be placed on the route early in the Spring.

The Peck-slip ferry is now running four boats, notwithstanding, during the day, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., the James-slip ferry makes nearly or quite as many trips as the former.

It is understood that a further reduction is not improbable in case the Peck-slip should reduce their fare to *one cent*, as "Live Oak GEORGE" has intimated that *if* the latter sold for *one cent* he would sell *one hundred* tickets for *fifty cents*.

It is generally understood that all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries have paid large dividends when carrying passengers at *one cent each*. Yet, on the New-York and Williamsburg ferries two cents for single foot passengers, with correspondingly low rates for other traffic, would be a fair price if the New-York and Brooklyn ferries could make decent dividends on a charge of one cent.

THE MAYOR REMOVES THE BELL-RINGERS.—The occupants of some of the up-town bell-towers have offended his Honor the Mayor, if the following letter, addressed to Messrs. CURRY and WAUGH of the Thirty-third-street tower, and Mr. GRIFFITHS (father of Alderman GRIFFITHS,) of the Union Market tower, may be taken in evidence of his Honor's feelings. We understand that the aforesaid CURRY, WAUGH and GRIFFITHS were strong Tiemann men at the late Mayoralty election.

To ——— ———,

SIR: The Mayor has directed me to notify you that you have this day been removed from the office of bell-ringer at the Thirty-third-street tower, and that the bearer, JOHN H. LAYMAN, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. HIGGMAN, Second Marshal.

The act under which the bell-ringers of the several towers in the City, are appointed specifies that:

"The Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint three persons to act as bell-ringers at each of the different alarm stations in the City of New-York. Such persons shall be selected from among the exempt firemen of the City. The bell-ringers so appointed shall receive, as remuneration for their services, the sum of five hundred dollars each per annum, and shall be subject to removal by the Mayor *for misdemeanor or neglect of duty*."

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, May [illegible], 1852.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 12, 1852.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 18, 1852.

The parties removed on Thursday by Mayor WOOD were charged neither with misdemeanor nor neglect of duty. They voted, it is understood, in favor of Mr. TIEMANN, and Mayor WOOD, imitating the example set by President BUCHANAN, does not admit of insubordination in the Democratic ranks. Hence the removal of the unfortunate bell-ringers.

UNUSUAL DESTITUTION.—We learn that the pressure on the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is now greater than was ever before known so early in the season. Up to this time the expenditure has been more than double that of any previous Winter. This fact is the more remarkable in view of the mildness of the weather, and proves the extent of the present destitution. The large outlay is occasioned by the increased number of applicants, and by relief being freely given to needy, unemployed mechanics, seamstresses, &c., than was necessary in former years. Nothing more than a statement of these facts ought to be necessary to insure prompt and liberal contributions to the Association.

Sea and Ship News.

The vessel seen ashore on Gardiner's Island proves to be the hermaphrodite brig *Forest*, hailing from some port in Nova Scotia, whither she was bound from New-York, with a cargo of beef, pork and flour. Having made a harbor under the point, she was caught on a lee shore by a sudden change of wind to northwest, blowing a gale. She parted her large chain, and went on the west side of the point. Five hundred barrels had been discharged, and sent across to New-London. On Tuesday all sail was set on the vessel, and her head hove off shore, but whether she had got afloat or not, our informant did not learn.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Whitehall* and South ferry-boat *Brooklyn* came in contact about midway in the river. The *Whitehall* had plank shear stove in, part of wheel-house and wheel broke, also ladies' cabin considerably damaged. The *Brooklyn* sustained no damage.

A YACHT LOST.—The yacht-smack *Mary Cobb*, in going out of Stonington harbor on Friday last, struck upon Bartlett's Reef, and bilged. Her crew took to the jolly-boat, and went ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, Dec. 14.

The bark *Cornelia*, Captain HOPKINS, from the Coast of Africa, with dye stuffs, &c., bound to New-York, went ashore at Shark River, N. J., yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. She is leaking badly—lies [illegible] Water.

[illegible] coast of Africa, [illegible] and temporary detention of the schooner *Cortez*, of New-York, as a slaver, while lying at anchor off the river Congo, Kingdom of Loango, by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland*. The *Cortez* was reported by officers of the frigate (who described the seizure) as lying within sight of a slave-barracoon, and with cargo broken up. The officers of the *Cumberland* appear to have been fully satisfied that the schooner was a slaver. They hoisted English colors, to lull suspicion, until they were within boarding distance, when three boats, with armed crews, boarded and took possession of the suspected vessel as a prize. Her cargo was ransacked, and her papers sent to the Commander of the *Cumberland*, who, after inspecting them, being satisfied that everything was regular, and the vessel a legitimate trader, released her. The *Cortez* was purchased about seven years since by Messrs. E. A. MUNFORD & [illegible] for the gum trade, and has been regularly employed in running to the coast of Africa ever since. She arrived at this port yesterday from the Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1, with palm oil, ivory, &c. Capt. TOWNSEND gives the following version of his seizure:

[illegible] At 2 P. M. was boarded (from three boats [illegible] armed men, from a frigate, said to be the [illegible] ship *Cumberland*. After getting on [illegible] broke out all the cargo, and broke open [illegible] and finding the papers [illegible] to the frigate. The officer left in charge of the *Cortez* then commenced breaking open all the [illegible] in the storeroom; and, apparently, doing all the harm he was able to do. The papers were returned in about 15 or 20 minutes, they having been shown to the commanding officer of the frigate. During the search no discretion was used, for they stove the water-casks and provision barrels, and then left the vessel in a most outrageous manner. The frigate displayed the British flag during all the proceeding; nor was any other flag seen until the boats were alongside, and some of the men on board with drawn cutlass.

Frequent complaints have been made of late years against British men-of-war, for their interference with American vessels on the Coast of Africa, the most notable instance of late being the seizure at Congo of the bark *Panchita*, of New-York, which was sent home in charge of an English prize crew. It is an unusual circumstance, however, to hear complaints against American vessels of war for offences of this kind.

Quebec papers notice the progress of direct trade between that City and the Far West. A few days since a hundred barrels of flour were received direct from Ottawa, Ill., having gone over a distance of 2,000 miles by railroad. The route was as follows: *via* Rock Island Railroad, Central Michigan, Great Western, and Grand Trunk, to Point Levi.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 19.

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XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets, carefully reported for the week.

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One Copy, one year, for $2
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FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS and
PANTS.
At reduced prices.
To close the season.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

THE
HOLIDAY HAT
is sold by
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, [illegible] are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, [illegible] patent permutation bank lock, and Cryggier's patent [illegible] without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 26, 1857.
Mr. L[illegible], Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, in greater variety than any other place. They are imported directly by the Bazaar from all parts of the world, and will be sold at prices defying all competition.

[illegible] HAIR DYE ONLY 4 SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, best in use, at No. 1 Barclay-st., and [illegible] generally in the United States. Infallible [illegible] for the hair, at the inimitable shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

[illegible] CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, [illegible] Linen Cambric hdkfs. An [illegible] manufacturer's stock selling at retail 30 per cent. less than former prices, to clear out stock by Jan. 1. CHARLES LUM, No. 318 Broadway.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of 8th-av. and [illegible]. Pure medicines and polite attention. [illegible] at all hours, day and night.

GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.—[illegible] ladies, [illegible] make your male friends. They are exceedingly rich in design and material, and nothing could be more appropriate in this, the season of presents. Such a gift from a lady to a gentleman would cause him to keep her in mind, at least as long as they lasted. Who could hope for more? CANTRELL is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine gloves, mufflers, cravats, under-garments, suspenders, robes, traveling shirts, &c., at retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
[illegible] AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
[illegible], BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[illegible]—BUY PRATT'S [illegible]. Office No. 337 Broadway, New-York; [illegible] Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

ORMSBEE—OSMOND.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the [illegible] by Rev. Dr. Tyng, MATTHEW H. ORMSBEE to FRANCES C. [illegible], daughter of Dr. C. Osmond, of Pleasant Valley.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, Miss MARY E. MACFARLANE, daughter of the late Robert Macfarlane, aged 25 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert L. [illegible], No. 35 West 14th-st.

TYSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. LOUISA S., wife of William Tyson, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family, and of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. [illegible] Madison-av., to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

INGALLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, ARTHUR LEWIS, youngest child of J. K. and Amanda Ingalls.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 107 Hammond-st.

RUTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JACOB RUTON, in the 57th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 125 West 16th-st. His remains will be taken to Fort Lee, N. J., for interment.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 18, Mr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 29 East 22d-st., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WILSON.—In Hoboken, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, MATILDA E., daughter of Wm. H. and Cynthia Wilson, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 4 Washington-terrace, on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bradford County, Penn., papers please copy.

DOTY.—At Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 17, SARAH DOTY, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, Hon. WM. CHETWOOD, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Wm. C. Ball, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, Elizabeth. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 and 12 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Lawrence, Mich., on Friday evening, Dec. 11, LUCRETIA, daughter of Charles G. and Lydia Frances Lockwood, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES EDWARD, only child of James W. and *Mercedes A. Weston*, deceased, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grand-father, Stephen B. Post, No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

[We would commend the following letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of this City, to the attention of that class of invalids to whom it refers. It certainly contains interesting and, we doubt not, important suggestions.]

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me to lay before the readers of the *Times* a few suggestions in relation to the sudden termination of life, from what is usually supposed to be *Disease of the Heart?*

Instances of sudden death, in which the victims are stricken down, while apparently in the possession of full health and strength, and, as it is generally supposed, without a moment's warning, are frequent. The cause of these deaths we almost invariably find stated to be *Disease of the Heart*. But, I am confident, that in a majority of instances, such is not the fact. True, sudden deaths do occur from organic disease of the heart alone, but they are comparatively rare; and are always preceded by a certain course of symptoms, (which I will describe in a future letter,) peculiar to this disease. In many of the cases referred to these symptoms are absent, and often *post mortem* examinations reveal no traces of a diseased heart. What then is the true secret of these mysterious deaths? I answer, *simple indigestion, accompanied by a greater or a less degree of feebleness in the action of the heart*. In very many of these cases death results from a stoppage or detention of the undigested or partially digested food in the stomach, or in the duodenum, and a consequent evolution of gas or flatus in those organs. They become distended, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the heart is pressed upon, and being chronically weak is embarrassed as it were. It labors for a time, perhaps, convulsively, to throw off its burden, and finally contracts upon itself and ceases to beat. Of course, life is terminated instantly. But while the causes of these sudden deaths are thus simple, there are great numbers of persons in imminent danger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies. The indigestion spoken of is not one of the [illegible] and requires a peculiar [illegible]. The persons most liable to it are those of full habits, particularly elderly [illegible], and persons of sedentary habits [illegible] after eating a full meal [illegible] fullness at the stomach, with languor and dullness, particularly after eating even a moderate meal; sluggish circulation of the blood; often an unpleasant, dull, dead feeling in the left breast and side; sometimes severe pain; perhaps severe palpitation or fluttering; or a throbbing at the pit of the stomach; a tendency of blood to the head, sluggish condition of the bowels, &c. Sometimes the appetite is poor, sometimes even too good. Persons affected in this way are, oftener than they suppose, on the very verge of extreme danger. They should not permit the hazardous condition to continue a day. Among many cases of the character described, which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very marked one of a prominent and well-known gentleman of this City. Believing that a statement of the facts of his case may be of benefit to others, he has written me the following letter, with permission to make it public:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN KELLY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been, may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart; at times I have had great distress in the region of the heart and left side, occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way; my digestion was very imperfect; I was nervous and despondent; was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distressing, and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit, I gave up all hopes of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to call upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve me. I am glad to inform you that his predictions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well-nigh a miraculous effect on my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health, and, by the aid of your remedies, and the help of a kind Providence, I hope finally to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been.

Very truly yours, JOHN KELLY, M. C.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patients and have the opportunity of a personal examination if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express and conducting the treatment by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient with all the symptoms. Address

S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES ON THE CAUSES AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION AND THE LAWS OF LIFE, a volume of 360 pages, 30 illustrations, bound in muslin, in which is developed the true mode of both preventing and curing Consumption, will be furnished for 25 cents. If by mail, 15 cents additional must be inclosed to prepay postage. Give address in full.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

SMALL-POX.
A new and wonderful Theory for its prevention—superior to Vaccination. Recent experiments of those wonderful, indefatigable, and skillful Chemists, Drs. RADWAY & CO., have brought to light a new power of the miraculous efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, that will not only prove a blessing to the human race, but will startle the Medical Faculty with wonder and surprise throughout the world. It has been proved that a single drop of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, as vaccine matter for Small Pox, will entirely neutralize its effect upon the system of the inoculated. It has also been proved that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses the far more superior virtues to vaccination, of instantly neutralizing the infectious poison of Small-Pox, if taken into the system that is charged with this subtile poison before eruption takes place, and that the inhalation of its flavor, or a few drops taken as a drink, will so fortify the system that you may visit the most infectious and malignant places where Small-Pox rages, with perfect safety. It is the duty of every family in this City, and particularly every physician, to arm themselves with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let a sponge, cloth or linen, be saturated with this wonderful disinfectant and carried about the person, and you may defy Small-Pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease.
Price of the R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, at No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

[illegible] OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in the Country,
[illegible]
FOR CASH.
FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS,
SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c., &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS,
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CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.
FANCY COFFEES,
GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.
LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and
10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.
In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 560 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM.—WHEN ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true Farina Crackers, which have the name WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

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MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY,
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Illustrations unsurpassed by any periodical!
Brilliant Stories, sparkling Gossip, sprightly Sketches!
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ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI!

A THRILLING TALE OF THE REGULATORS OF THE WEST.

BY A WESTERN M. C.

CHAPTER I.

THE WARNING.

"Well, my voice is that he shall cut sticks. We don't want him among us, and if he won't leave, why let him suffer the death!"

"But, Tim Daniels, I don't see that he's a harmin' any on us; when he goes out shootin' he don't come on our grounds, and when he goes to the store he don't say nothin' to nobody. And if he does prefer the company of his purty daughter to us rough fellows——"

"That's just the reason we want him to leave," said the first speaker, angrily. "What do we want with people out here, who don't associate with us? When we moved to this settlement, we all agreed to stick together, and here comes a fellow from—the devil knows where—builds a cabin all alone to himself, and won't speak a word to one of us."

It was in the Autumn of 1838, on the frontier of the State of Indiana, near the southern border, that the scene which we are describing occurred. It was the meeting of a party of rough settlers, who had formed themselves into a band of "Regulators," as they were called in that day—the nominal purpose of which was to sit in judgment on all offenders, and whose laws were as rigid and severe as those of the tyrant Nero. It will be seen at once, that in a wild, free country, like the frontiers, such an expedient was a necessity of self-protection. But it is an indisputable fact, that their power was frequently abused, and many innocent persons were made to suffer. Thus much, by way of explanation.

The persons present on this occasion were about twenty in number, of a rough, uncouth, appearance, carelessly dressed, and bearing every mark of savage barbarity, the natural consequence of their isolated habitations. They were formed in a circle around a gray-haired man of perhaps sixty years, but whose face was still indicative of violent passions and untutored mind. This man was named Richard Carter, and had been elected chief of the band on account of his superior experience and age. None knew his history, but the more precocious found in him a congenial nature, willing to sanction their most unreasonable desires.

"What you say, Tim Daniels, is very true; we don't want anybody here that won't mix with us, but I don't see what we can do with Almoni."

The speaker was, in dress and general appearance, as rough as his fellows; but there was a peculiar gleam of good nature in his eyes, which gave a striking contrast to his opponent, who was a stern-browed, tall fellow, standing six feet high, and possessing a sallow, bony visage, that denoted the barbarity of his nature.

"Do with him!" echoed Daniels, in reply to the other, whose name was Curtis. "Why, Bill Curtis, I'll tell you what we'll do with him. Judge Carter here will send one of us to tell him to leave the diggins, and if he don't do it, a shot from Never-fail will make him bite the dust, like that bear I shot last night in the forest!" And as he spoke, he raised a long, glittering rifle in his hand, as give emphasis to his words.

"Wal, it's no use for you and I to fall out about it. I've got no more to say, and will abide by the Judge's decision," replied Curtis.

All eyes were now turned upon the gray-haired man who sat in the centre, and as they observed his brow contract in anger, each man grasped his rifle, ready for action. Carter paused for a moment, and looked around upon the company, as though he read the wishes of the band. Presently he said:

"Men, I scarcely know how to act in this matter, for but two of you have spoken. When you elected me your captain and judge, I promised to grant you justice, according to our laws and rules. One of those laws is, that any man who is obnoxious to our community shall be driven from it. For my own part, I hate those reserved, self-conceited men, who stand apart from their fellows and brood alone over their own thoughts. It is a sure sign that they have not lived right in the past. I, therefore commission you, William Curtis, to go to this Louis Almoni, as he is called, and bid him leave this settlement within forty-eight hours; and if he or his daughter be found within ten miles of it, after that hour, they shall suffer the penalty, which is death. Such is my decree."

A murmur of applause ran through the band, and Curtis, without a word, threw his rifle over his shoulder, and started on his journey. The band dispersed to meet again in an hour, and hear the decision of Almoni.

About half a mile from the scene we have described, situate upon the banks of a beautiful stream, stood an humble but neat looking cabin, built of logs, and covered with bark and clapboards. It contained but two windows, one on each side, and a rough panel door, presenting an appearance of comfort and convenience.

Within the cabin, and seated in front of a small fire—for the weather had begun to grow chilly—was a man apparently forty years of age, with dark hair and eyes, and features remarkably regular and symmetrical. But a shadow of some inward sorrow rested upon his countenance, and a dew of sadness in his dark eyes. He was dressed in a suit of plain black, which conformed to the sad expression of his face.

By his side, seated upon a low stool, with her arm resting on his knee, and her face upturned to his, was a young girl of perhaps seventeen, of a strange beauty, and an expression of remarkable intelligence. Her eyes were as dark as his, and her raven hair fell in glossy tresses about her fair face, like night around the surface of the moon. She seemed like an angel in this wild desert, strayed out of its sphere, [illegible] and as she looked up into the face of the man she seemed to be thinking of the sadness that lingered there, and for [illegible]

"Father," she murmured, [illegible] voice, "you promised me last night that you would not be sad any more. You are again thinking of the past."

The man looked down upon her for a moment, with inexpressible sadness; then twining his fingers gently in the rich tresses of her hair, he said:

"Alas! Leoni, I wish for your sake that I could. But you know the sorrow which enshrouds that past—the agony which makes the present so wretched!"

"But, father," said the young girl, persuasively, "are we not now isolated from that world which has caused you so much misery? Can we not be happy here in the Far West, living alone in each other's love, and trusting in none but God?"

"Ah! we should be so, but those by whom we are surrounded are rough men. We are in the midst of the Regulators, and our quiet mode of life may—"

The sentence was cut short by a heavy knock at the door, which caused Leoni, who had caught the meaning of her father's words, to start, and to cling to him with alarm.

"Why do you fear, my child," said the man, rising; "'tis but some passing neighbor, and though we do not mix with them, yet when they come to our doors, we must treat them civilly."

His words reassured the girl, and rising, she permitted her father to open the door.

"Good evening, Squire Almoni," said Bill Curtis, walking into the room, rifle in hand.

"Good evening, Sir; your name is—"

"Curtis—Bill Curtis, they call me," replied the agent of the Regulators, as he placed his rifle against the wall, and moved to the only remaining chair.

"Well, Mr. Curtis," said Almoni, with a strong effort to be agreeable. "We are glad to see you, and hope you are well."

"Tolerable, thank you, Squire." Bill spoke the last word as though he would like to jump at his business at once, and yet dreaded to do it.

"Can I do anything for you, Mr. Curtis," asked Almoni, noticing his embarrassment.

"Why, you see, Squire," said Bill, with a mighty effort, "my business here is rather unpleasant. I don't like it myself, and you'll like it a darned sight less, I'm a thinkin'."

"Why, what can you mean, Mr. Curtis?" asked Almoni with earnestness.

"Why, you see, Sir, the folks about yer don't sort o' like you, 'cause you won't mix in with 'em, and always keep to yourself. They think there's suthin bad about you, and—"

Louis Almoni's brow darkened, and his eye kindled, as rising from his chair, he nervously drew his daughter to his side.

"Go on, Sir," he said with white lips, and a calm, deep voice.

"Well, in brief, the Regulators don't like you, and have sent me here to tell you to leave."

"The *Regulators!*" exclaimed Leoni, turning deathly pale and clinging to her father.

"And pray what harm have I done to the Regulators, or to any one else?" asked Almoni, in an agitated voice.

"That's just what I argued before the Council, but they said you should go, and go you must within forty-eight hours, or lose your life," said Curtis, in a positive tone.

"And am I thus to be hunted by these ruffians, like a dog, and make the wilderness the home of myself and child? I thought that I had escaped the malice of man when I built this humble abode; but, just heaven! what dire curse is on me, that I am thus doomed to the eternal hatred of my kind!"

He pressed his daughter close to him, but she broke from his grasp, and, falling on her knees before Curtis, she lifted her white, tearful face to his and exclaimed,

"Oh, Sir, for heaven's sake, permit us to remain; we harm no one, and here we could be happy."

"Rise, Leoni!" cried the father, in a tone of authority, "If you are a daughter of mine, you will never kneel to mortal man to plead for the privilege of living free!" And, taking her by the arm, he drew her away, and clasped her to his bosom. The tears had suddenly dried in Almoni's eyes, and where, a moment before, was a look of intense anguish, now sat only brooding scorn and hate.

"Who is the captain of your gang?" he asked, addressing Curtis, in a tone of defiance.

"Richard Carter," said Bill, somewhat confused.

"Richard Carter!" echoed Almoni, starting. He paused for a moment, while a tremor ran through his whole frame, his brows contracted, and his whole face writhed in contortion. The mention of that name seemed to arouse some old memory in his brain, which almost shook his reason. But it was only a moment thus, and then rising to his utmost height, he uttered in a loud tone, and with a majestic air:

"Tell your band that I, Louis Almoni, defy their threats, and will never leave this cabin while a log of it stands. And as for Richard Carter—well—let him beware!"

Curtis was glad to get out of the cabin, without a reply, for he dreaded the fierce looks and defiant attitude of Almoni. There is a majesty in the power of mind, that will awe even the stoutest and most daring heart, and this was an instance of the fact.

Curtis returned to the Regulators, and delivered Almoni's answer. A murmur of vengeance ran through the crowd, while the face of old Richard Carter was fearfully agitated. At his request, however, it was concluded to allow him the forty-eight hours' respite, and the band broke up.

The rooks in the forest had given their midnight cry, and startled Leoni in her sleep, on an humble couch in the little cabin. Almoni had remained up all the while, pacing the floor with a disordered step, by the light of a dim oil-lamp. His countenance was contorted, and his nether lip worked nervously between his teeth, while, ever and anon, he murmured some inaudible words, connected with the train of his thoughts. Noticing, presently, that Leoni had awakened, he approached the bed, and, kneeling over her, asked—

"Leoni, you have ever shown a degree of bravery unusual to your sex; are you afraid to remain here alone for a few hours?"

The girl paused for a moment, and then replied:

"No, father; but why do you ask?"

"I wish to go out for an hour or two."

"But where?"

"That matters not; will you stay?"

"Yes."

"Then put this pistol under your pillow, in case of danger. I will not be gone long."

She took the weapon and placed it under her head, while Almoni rose, and putting a similar one in the breast of his coat, started for the door.

"Will you not tell me where you are going?" Leoni again asked.

"Yes. To the chief of the Regulators."

The above, which is the first chapter of the new story [illegible] *Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri*, [illegible] of the NEW-YORK [illegible] DAILY SUN, by a Western Member of Congress, [illegible] our readers some idea of the [illegible] of the tale. Although we shall publish no more of it in continuation here, where it breaks off, our readers will be found in the New-York Sun of Monday morning, accompanied with a large, superior engraving, (by Pel-[illegible]) of "Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri." From what we have heard of the tale, we judge it will create a sensation.

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BASQUES—$5 50, $6, $8, $9,
[illegible]
Gray, brown and black [illegible]
$7, $8, $9, $10, [illegible]
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
At
BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
Emporium.
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK.
A [illegible]
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND [illegible] FURS.
Still further and [illegible] reduction in prices at
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
At No. 361 Broadway.
Paris Mantilla Emporium.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great [illegible] for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks.
All new styles.
The richest goods.
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 25 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Reglans, &c.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will [illegible] at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 475 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 25 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Reglans, &c.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received
[illegible]
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
[illegible]
No. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible]

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 32 and 34 Park-place.
[illegible]
[illegible] looking for just such an opportunity [illegible] We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,	[illegible]
TICKINGS,	FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,	PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,	DELAINES,
MERINOS,	ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,	CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Mortgagees of the
RICH STOCK OF DRY-GOODS
Recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
Having determined to effect an entire clearance before the 31st of this month, beg to inform the ladies of this City and vicinity, that the
STORE NO. 317 CANAL-ST.
WILL BE CLOSED
Until MONDAY, 21st inst.,
To enable them to put the balance of the goods in order
For Immediate Sale
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
The stock embraces a handsome assortment of
SILKS, DELAINES,
SILK ROBES, VALENCIES,
MERINOS, CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CURTAINS and
HOSIERY.
The sale will be conducted by BANGS & CO., exclusively for cash. Parties wishing to buy a bill will have their bids received by making a deposit. To commence every day at 10:30 A. M., rain or shine.

POSITIVE NOTICE!!
MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
Continuation sale at retail of
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices.
At the auction salesroom No. 365 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian Sables,
Tippets, Hudson Bay Sable,
Victorines, Mink, Stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian Squirrel,
Collars, gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock Marten, &c., &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

CLOSING SALE.
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Until 1st January.
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES,
and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade.
At No. 9 John-st.

FANCY GOODS AT A BARGAIN.—A large assortment of French, English and German Fancy Goods, from the late fire No. [illegible], will be [illegible] the sale at great bargains, at No. [illegible] stairs, 2d floor. JOHN [illegible] & CO.

BUY YOUR CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY hats at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. They are beautiful articles for presents.

FUR SETS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.—Splendid holiday gifts at reduced prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

LARGE CAPES OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.—Beautiful sets of Stone Marten.
Splendid sets of dark Mink.
Full sets and single articles of Royal Ermine.
Selling off at cost at BANTA'S,
Corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

MUFFS, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, &c., of Hudson Bay Sable, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

MINK CAPES, HALF CAPES, VICTORINES, Muffs and Cuffs, selling at cost, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

[illegible] AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. [illegible] the hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to E. STEVENSON, No. 135 [illegible]

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, WELL situated in this City, suitable for a German grocery [illegible] in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation. [illegible] AMBLER, Times office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—From the first of March or April next, a large house with stable and garden attached, in a healthy location [illegible] Fort Washington preferred. Address, [illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL 2 OR 3-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements. Address A. J., Times office, stating terms and location.

TO LET.

TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.—THE advertiser, who owns five lots, 24 by 90, in the VIIth Ward, is desirous of leasing the same to some responsible parties who would erect buildings thereon, suited to mechanical purposes. Or if sufficient inducement were offered, he would erect such buildings, and lease them. The lots front on two streets, equivalent to one lot 24 by 180. Communications addressed to S., Box No. 444, Times Office, will receive attention.

TO LET—A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, AT NO. 1 West 26th-st., corner Broadway, opposite Worth's Monument, on Madison-square, with all the modern improvements, five stories high. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M.; after that at No. 253 Broome-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the pleasantly-located brick house No. 114 [illegible], containing two rooms, two bedrooms and two pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 3.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen which will be let on reasonable terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 33 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils. [illegible] for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, [illegible]

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING Academy, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., Mozart Hall entrance. Her new system of teaching [illegible] by experienced male and female teachers, with general practice, every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge, at the evening practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

The public are respectfully informed that CARL FORMES having recovered from his late sickness, THE GRAND ORATORIO OF THE CREATION will be given [illegible] TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 8, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the [illegible] CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
Miss MILNER. Mr. PERRING.
CARL FORMES.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 250 SINGERS, under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Conductor .... Carl Anschutz

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
[illegible] feet, and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of H. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and [illegible] stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the ticket office.
Tickets and reserved seats may be had at the door, as well as admission tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents.) Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

THE CREATION.—POSITIVELY THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING,
CARL FORMES,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 250 SINGERS, under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY,
being the first of a series of
GRAND ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ's P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., No. Baptist Church, 9th-st.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor Church Journal.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. [illegible] Hutton, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Epis Theo. Sem'y.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. [illegible] Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, 6th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Pres. Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

A splendid edition of the "Creation," (words with musical illustrations,) produced from the imported stereotyped plates of the London Exeter Hall edition, will be for sale at the low price of 25 cents.
Seats and tickets $1 50 and $1; Family Circle 50 cents and 25 cents, to be had all day at the ticket offices and at the door.

THE CREATION—THIS EVENING.—The sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 precisely, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Reserved seats and tickets to the Family Circle, 50 Cents, and to the amphitheatre 25 cents, may be had at the door. Books and music of the oratorios 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROBERT LE DIABLE. MONDAY, Dec. 21, AT 7½. BENEFIT OF MAD. LA GRANGE.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are being made for the departure of the company to Philadelphia, to return to New-York on the 1st of February.
There will be given ten more performances previous to the departure of the company.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
which created such a profound sensation on its production, and the performance of which had to be interrupted to enable the Director to bring out "Martha," "La Traviata," and the "Creation" will be given again. Its first [illegible]
MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 21,
when it will be given for the benefit of
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who on this occasion will [illegible] the same evening, the two roles of
ALICE and the PRINCESS ISABELLA.
CARL FORMES
in his great role of BERTRAM.
Sig. BIGNARDI. Sig. LABOCETTA.
In the Ballet Divertissement the popular
Mlle. TERESA ROLLA
will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet.
The sale of seats for
MME. LA GRANGE'S BENEFIT
commences this morning at all the three ticket offices, [illegible] will be sold. On Monday the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats will commence.
[illegible] the second and last night of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE. [illegible] Mr. E. Eddy [illegible]
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
[illegible]
To conclude with the [illegible]
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The management [illegible] announce that on this evening [illegible] will be performed the [illegible] drama
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever offered in this City.
Written by the [illegible] Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged [illegible] The play [illegible]

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Capt. Fairweather, a sea captain .... Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker .... Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk .... Mr. Lester
Edwards, ... Mr. [illegible]
Scene—The [illegible] Bank in Nassau-st., the [illegible] banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the [illegible]
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25 .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman .... Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60 .... Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker .... Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son .... Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee .... Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer .... Mr. Dobbes
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain .... Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy .... Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle .... Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather .... Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park. Livingstone ruined by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-street; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 2; the humble welcome; the exception.
Act III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York Herald on Gil. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bubble against a [illegible]; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st.; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the document from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to unmask the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
Two Performances—Afternoon and Evening.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance, at 2 o'clock, in which Antoine [illegible] THE GREEN MONSTER will be played, with Antoine as the White Knight, supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company.
GABRIEL as Picolo in the CONTRABANDIST.
This piece concludes with eight beautiful Tableaux Vivants.
Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehmann, A. Zanfretta, V. Chiarini on
THE TIGHT ROPE.
The performance selected as an especial holiday treat for the juveniles.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock, in time for all the five o'clock cars. Stages also pass the door every five minutes to all the ferries.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
EVENING, to commence at 7½.
Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Teresa Rolla and M. Zanfretta.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Gabriel Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehman and A. Zanfretta.
Grand Ballet—LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide .... Mlle. ROLLA.
Concluding with
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight .... Antoine
Supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance every Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEA OF ICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A Mother's Prayer.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico .... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer .... Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor .... Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania. Mr. Wheatleigh
The CORSICAN BROTHERS, with a splendid distribution of characters, new costumes and beautiful scenery, by Hawthorne, will be produced on MONDAY NIGHT.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
The wonderful galaxy of Comic Stars.
Mr. Charles Mathews in three characters.
Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham each in two characters.
Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mark Smith,
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, &c.
SATURDAY—Sheridan's comedy of
THE CRITIC; Or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,
Sustained by the highest comic talent in the world.
Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews; Puff, Mr. Charles Mathews; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Mr. Burton; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Brougham; Beefeater, Mr. Rogers; Governor, Mr. M. Smith; Raleigh, Mr. Setchell; Hatton, Mr. Seymour; Tilburina, Mrs. L. W. Davenport.
With the farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER, in which Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.
Also the farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS, with Mr. Rogers in his original part.
On Monday—A new comedy.
Tuesday—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee
Equestrian Director .... J. M. Nixon
GREAT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 1, and EVENING at 7½,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ZOOLOGICAL, AND HIPPO-DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Which include the
Greatest Equestrians,
Most Splendid Properties,
Wardrobe and Trappings,
Best Gymnasts,
Finest Menagerie
In the World.
Mr. VAN AMBURGH'S
WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.
MR. EATON STONE.
THE NICOLO FAMILY.
MR. E. HEMMINGS,
MR. E. W. PERRY,
DEN STONE.
The wonderful exhibition of the Elephant
TIPPOO SAIB,
The largest and most sagacious Performing Elephant in the World.
SIXTEEN SPLENDID ACTS IN THE ARENA,
And other Entertainments.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for families and schools. Doors open at 1½, begin at 2 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
Will open for the
WINTER SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1857.
Return of the old favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
from Philadelphia, where they were nightly received by most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
comprising the beauty, the literati and fashion of the Quaker City.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
the great burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, with a
FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, as the "Black Amodio."
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Popular old style
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of CORIOLANUS, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, beginning at 8 o'clock.
To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience be punctual.
Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, DEC. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—The Promenade Concert for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, under the management of the Ladies' Committee, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, from 1 o'clock to 11 P. M., under very distinguished patronage. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Delmonico's and Lafarge Hotels, price 50 cents. Refreshments provided by the Committee.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE [illegible] PROMENADE CONCERT [illegible] HOSPITAL [illegible] AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of [illegible]

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. A. [illegible]
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. W. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. Lewis Livingston,
[illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Miller,
Mrs. [illegible] Minton,	[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Murray,	[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Pell,	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. [illegible] Sherwood,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. [illegible]	Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,	Mrs. J. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Van Buren,	[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. Isaac [illegible] Wright.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

[illegible] Aspinwall,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
[illegible] Anderson,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Hon. August Belmont,	Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles [illegible]	Wm. J. Hoppin,
Robert [illegible], Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Capt. Benson,	J. B. Ireland,
Joseph Brighton,	Wm. Henry Jones,
[illegible] Brugiere,	Robert Jones,
[illegible]	[illegible] Jaudon,
James Bleecker,	Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hon. James E. Cooley,	[illegible]
Charles A. Clinton,	Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
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MUNICIPAL.

Central Park Commissioner Hogg Censured.

A New Ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN IN CONVENTION.

A Coup d'Etat—Appointment of Civil and Police Court Clerks—Alderman Tucker in a Rage—

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, President Clancy in the Chair.

An ordinance was passed and subsequently reconsidered and laid over, to grade Hamilton-square and to fill sunken lots and streets between Sixty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets inclusive. The report of the Special Committee approving Field & Son's plans and specifications for Tompkins Market was received and adopted.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of directing the Comptroller to advertise to lease at public auction the slip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, or some slip adjacent thereto, for a term of ten years from May 1, 1858.

The report also that the public who travel to and from Brooklyn, are compelled to wait at said ferry from [illegible] minutes before they can obtain conveyance across to said city. The Committee are fully satisfied that the establishment of a ferry in the vicinity that the resolution calls for, would be a great public convenience, and that parties are ready and willing to take the proposed ferry and run boats every few minutes at the rate of one cent ferriage, foot passengers. The Committee also state that so great is the desire of the Brooklyn public for the establishment of this ferry, that the property owners in the vicinity of Fulton-street, have agreed to furnish a water front for the accommodation of said ferry.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the report over until Monday. Carried.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges in relation to the management of the Central Park, made a long report, containing the report of the evidence taken before the Committee, and censuring Commissioner Hogg for using his position to influence the men employed in the Park to vote with a particular party at the last election. The report concludes as follows: "Hoping and believing, from the testimony, that the Commissioners have done the best they could for the public interest, and that they intend to forward the work as rapidly and as economically as possible, and to do the work to the best advantage, your Committee would therefore report: That at present there is no occasion to rescind the ordinance creating the Central Park Appropriation."

Alderman McSpedon while speaking on the report, stated that there were some things in the management of Central Park matters that appeared to him strange. He had seen it stated in the papers that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had taken $50,000 worth of the Central Park bonds. He was at a loss to know where the reporters got the news, as he was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and knew nothing of such a transaction. He called upon the Comptroller soon afterwards and made inquiry. The Comptroller said such was the case. He, Mr. McSpedon, wondered how that could be done, as there had not been a meeting of the Commissioners. The Comptroller said there had not, but he had consulted with several who believed it to be proper, and when the Commissioners met they would make it all right. So far as he was concerned, it would not be made right with his vote, until he was better satisfied with the management of Central Park affairs. He moved the adoption of this report, and the rejection of the resolutions of a former meeting attached. The report was adopted.

The President then stated that the adoption of the report carried with it the adoption of the resolutions, rescinding the appropriation ordinance, attached.

Alderman McSpedon said if that was the case, he would move a reconsideration.

Alderman Tucker said: Suppose Mr. Commissioner Hogg had misused his place, was that any reason why they should punish the poor men who were laboring on the Park? It was charged that Mr. Hogg had abused his power. What proof was there of that? Why, an affidavit—an affidavit—that was all. He would get affidavits for anything. He had seen affidavits from men in high places that he would not give a cent for. He hoped the report would not be reconsidered.

Alderman Coulter said he had offered the resolution at the former meeting in good faith, and because he had good reason for believing that there had been something wrong.

Alderman McSpedon said all the witnesses against the Commissioners were sworn and testified under oath; while the Commissioners and officers of the Park who testified were not sworn.

Alderman Wilson said what the Committee did get by way of evidence, was not as strong as they had expected. He had put down the testimony just as it was given, and from it he had arrived at the conclusion that there was no necessity for taking away the appropriation.

Alderman Adams said he had been in the room when the Committee were receiving testimony, and when Mr. Hogg was examined, and his refusal to answer questions satisfied him that he was guilty of the acts charged against him.

The motion to reconsider was then put, and it being understood that the adoption of the report would not be an adoption of the resolutions attached, the Board refused to reconsider.

While the debate was progressing the Mayor entered the room and took his seat beside President Clancy. The outsiders looked at each other and at the members, but there was no indication afforded of "what was in the wind," until Alderman McSpedon offered a resolution rescinding that of a former meeting inviting the Mayor to meet them in convention on Monday next, for the purpose of selecting clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts.

The resolution was no sooner adopted than he offered another, inviting the Mayor to meet them on the 18th instant, at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of selecting the said clerks. It was then 25 minutes past 6 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted under the previous question. When Alderman Tucker was called on to vote, he said he was sorry to be under the necessity of voting No on so many occasions, but he thought the plan of springing the previous question, as had been done, was contemptible, and he would have nothing to do with it.

Alderman McSpedon then moved that the Board take a recess for half an hour.

Alderman Tucker wanted to know what for, and receiving no answer, protested against the whole proceeding.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman Tucker called for the ayes and noes. They were taken, and the motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority.

THE CONVENTION.

Alderman McSpedon said they would now go into convention for the selection of Civil and Police Clerks, and for that purpose he moved that the Mayor take the Chair.

Alderman Tucker called for the ayes and noes.

They were taken, and the Mayor was appointed by a vote of 16 to 1.

The Mayor then took the Chair, and, rising, said: The Sergeant-at-Arms will please not allow any member of the Convention to leave the room.

Alderman Clancy said: Mr. President, as it has become necessary for us, in conformity with the Charter, to meet for the purpose of selecting Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts; and as the time at which the terms of many of the Clerks will expire is at hand, we are now met for that purpose. I offer the following resolution:

Alderman Adams said it would be necessary to have a Clerk before the resolution was read, and, therefore, he would move that Mr. Valentine be Clerk of the Convention. Carried.

Alderman Clancy's resolution was now read as follows:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby appointed respectively, to the offices enumerated below, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of this State, relative to the appointment of Police Clerks and Clerks of the District Courts of the City of New-York, passed April, 1852:

Clerk of First District Civil Court—F. W. Lowe.
Clerk of Second District Civil Court—John J. Ware.
Clerk of Third District Civil Court—John Hogan.
Clerk of Fourth District Civil Court—Danl. M. O'Brien.
Clerk of Fifth District Civil Court—Edward C. McConnell.
Clerk of Sixth District Civil Court—Isaac Doughty.
Clerk of Seventh District Civil Court—Michael McCann.
Clerks of First District Police Court—W. J. McGrath, William K. Westerfield, and James Steers—to be assigned to the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, (the Tombs.)
Clerks of Second District Police Court—Patrick McVay and Peter L. Ferris—to be assigned to Essex Market.
Clerks of Third District Police Court—William E. Haskins and ——, to be assigned to Jefferson Market.
Clerk of Fourth District Police Court—James Tinson—to be assigned to Yorkville.

Alderman Clancy moved the adoption of the resolution, and said, as its adoption was a foregone conclusion, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, he would move the previous question.

Alderman Tucker—(Much excited)—I protest against the whole proceeding. It is an outrage. The previous question. The doors closed. No one allowed to leave the room. (Raising his hands.) I call it false imprisonment. (Laughter.) I for one will not submit to it. I protest against it. It is outrageous. I will not submit to it.

Alderman Owens moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table. Lost. He then moved an adjournment, which was also lost.

The vote was then taken, when Alderman Tucker's name was called. He rose to speak, when

Alderman [illegible] said—I object to his taking part in the debate, as he has refused to act and has protested against the entire proceeding.

Alderman Tucker—Well, I'll have nothing to do with it.

The vote was then announced, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1, after which the Convention adjourned.

As soon as the adjournment had been declared, the Mayor and all the Democratic members began to laugh at Alderman Tucker, and at the exceedingly cute way in which "the thing had been done."

Alderman Tucker took a position in the centre of the room, and denounced them all. He said he knew there was some "deviltry" on foot when he saw the Mayor enter the room, but he did not suppose it was that.

Alderman Clancy remarked jocosely that Alderman Tucker looked well in the ring, (alluding to his central position,) and said to the Mayor, who was still smiling, that perhaps Alderman Tucker would have them all arrested for false imprisonment.

The Mayor then retired. When he had left, the members continued laughing and talking over their manoeuvre, with the exception of Alderman Tucker, who did not cease his denunciations until he had retired from the room.

The cause of the *coup d'etat* was a rumor that there was an injunction to be issued and put upon them when they should meet on Monday, enjoining them from appointing the Clerks.

To steal a march on the Police Commissioners, and others interested, matters were arranged secretly for the meeting last night; the Mayor was on hand, and no sooner had the meeting of the Aldermen adjourned, than the members were served with notices to attend the convention by Mr. Gallagher, the energetic Sergeant-at-Arms, and the manoeuvre was complete.

The cause of so much feeling in the matter is that the last Legislature extended the time of the clerks of Civil District Courts, now in office, to six years, and (in the Metropolitan Police law) gave the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the appointment of the Police Court Clerks, and they appointed them accordingly, a few days ago.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman Boole, having been placed under arrest at the last meeting, for having left without permission, explained his conduct, and was released.

Councilman Brady objected, and made some remarks upon "arrest," inquiring "What good it had ever done?" The President made no reply, but said he would in future place any deserter under arrest, without waiting for the vote of the Board.

Several bills were read for the third time. They had reference chiefly to building drains, paying medical bills, surveys and maps, flagging and sewering, increasing the salary of the messenger to the Board of Fire Commissioners, remitting personal taxes, in favor of purchasing the portrait of His Honor Mayor Wood, filling low, sunken lots, and fencing others, remitting assessments, in favor of lighting with gas Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second-streets, also, Bellevue Hospital and Eighty-third-street, Eighty-sixth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets; also, Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and Harlem Bridge; also, for sheds round Tompkins' Market; in favor of donating $500 to New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Corlears' Hook Mission; building receiving basins and culverts near Canal-street, and also at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston; concurring to donate $500 to New-York Eye Infirmary, $2,000 to the New-York Fire Department, $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society, and $1,500 to the Women's Protective Emigration Society. A few other miscellaneous bills completed the list.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday at their office, Broome-street. Present, General Nye, (President,) Messrs. Bowen, Stranahan, Perit, Cholwell and Mayor Powell.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

Upon the motion of Mr. Stranahan, the resignation of Henry Pritchard, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was accepted.

Mr. Bowen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the General Superintendent, with respect to the detailed men, be referred to the Committee on Discipline, with instructions to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be detailed to places required by the public institutions.

Carried.

Mr. Bowen also moved a resolution directing the Sergeants of the force to report to the Board the names of such officers, who have been prevented by exposure from performing patrol duty, but who are competent to do special duty. Carried.

The following letter from the Comptroller upon the subject of providing lodging houses for the poor, was read:

James Bowen, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: At this time there is no appropriation to meet the expenses referred to in your letter of the 14th inst., for renting places for the accommodation of lodgers. The estimate for the appropriation of 1857 is now before the Common Council, and such an appropriation as will be required might be added to the ordinance by the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen to whom the same is referred.

The 14th Section of the Act organizing the Metropolitan Police District, requires the Common Council to furnish all the necessary accommodations "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons."

All the matters connected with the building and furnishing of Station-houses, or temporary houses for these and all other purposes, is generally done by the Corporation officers. The Common Council usually passes a resolution that the thing shall be done, and makes the necessary appropriation for paying the expenses, and the rest is performed by some one of the executive officers. The appropriation for the Police fund, which is made on an estimate of the Police Commissioners, and sanctioned by a Board of Auditors, does not contain any appropriation for the object contained in the resolution of the Common Council.

If these expenses are incurred, can the Treasurer of the Metropolitan force pay for them from any funds that shall come into his hands from the State Treasury? or can the Common Council pay directly into the hands of the Metropolitan Police any money for the payment of these expenses?

If the Common Council will appropriate for the object, arrangements can be probably made with persons to fit up as far as practicable the Station-houses for the accommodation of lodgers, and to wait for their pay until the appropriation is legalized. And in regard to additional rooms, if an appropriation is made for that object, also, buildings might be rented by the Finance Department for a few months, and payment could be made at the end of the term, when the Tax bill would be confirmed by the Legislature.

Very truly yours, A. C. FLAGG.

The letter was referred to the Committee.

General Nye said he had received the following communication:

Office, No. 110 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

On behalf of citizens, property holders and others, a communication from me, of the 21st of November, was laid before you, asking for more definite action by the Board in inforcing the ordinance of Dec. 27, 1854, prohibiting the use of steam by the Railroad Companies on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street.

The Board have since adopted a resolution, requesting the General Superintendent to communicate the action he had taken under the resolution of the Board on the subject of Nov. 2, to inforce that ordinance. Mr. Tallmadge reported at length in a communication dated Nov. 27, which is before the Board, but has not been publicly acted upon by them.

The gentlemen I represent are desirous to ascertain the conclusion at which the Board of Police have arrived since the communication of Mr. Tallmadge to them. Allow me again to urge the matter on your attention. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. DEVEREAUX.

Mr. Bowen—I think that subject was first brought under consideration by the Mayor.

General Nye—It was.

Mr. Bowen considered it might be discourteous to act upon the letter in Mayor Wood's absence.

Mr. Perit—What is this case?

General Nye referred to the proceedings before the Board in this matter. The Board had passed a resolution directing the General Superintendent to see that all ordinances of the Common Council should be carried out, but he (the General Superintendent) did not feel that that order was quite definite enough to authorize his intermeddling with the Railway. These people of the Fourth-avenue wanted them (the Commissioners) to give a more specific order to stop that Railroad at Forty-second-street. Now, he considered it would be a great risk for the Board to take, to give any such specific order. In his (General Nye's) judgment, a more direct and judicious course to effect that object, would be by injunction. It was well ascertained now, that it was not difficult, in this City, to get an injunction, enjoining anything that walked, creeped or ran along, whether propelled by steam or any other locomotive power. There was no difficulty in that, and the question of this ordinance could be easily brought up and determined upon. He had looked into the Charter of this Railway Company and he found that the contract with the City authorities was, that should they refuse for 30 days or one month to obey the ordinance passed by the Common Council, regulating their rails, that Council might direct the track to be taken up and removed. There was a very simple remedy to remove this annoyance without asking this Board to interfere. He (General Nye) considered it was asking too much of the Board, when there was so simple, so plain a remedy in their own hands. All the Common Council had to say was, "You have refused to obey our ordinance for thirty days, and we therefore remove your track." He thought it looked like an attempt on the part of the parties to entrap the Board into some difficulties, and he was of opinion it was too much to ask the Board to interfere.

Mr. Bowen thought if there were any doubts in the matter, they should refer it to counsel to ascertain what their duties and rights were on the subject.

Mr. Devereaux (counsel for the property owners and residents in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street) briefly referred to the action of the Common Council in the matter, and stated that he was not there to force the Board into any injurious action, but merely to get a definite answer from them on the subject.

General Nye observed that if they proceeded as he had suggested, they had a very simple remedy.

Mr. Devereaux—We differ from the President in his construction of the Charter.

General Nye—Does not the Charter expressly state that if they refuse to obey any ordinance for 30 days, the track can be removed?

Mr. Devereaux said perhaps he did not examine it with sufficient care to see what it did contain; however he begged to repudiate, upon the part of his clients, all intention of entangling that Board in any way. They wanted the railroad removed, and they considered the course they had taken to effect that object, was the most direct one.

Mayor Powell suggested that the matter be laid over until next meeting, when probably Mayor Wood would be present.

The matter was then postponed, General Nye informing Mr. Devereaux that the Board would report definitely on the matter at the next meeting.

Mr. Bowen reported the evidence in the case of David Harrington, of the First Precinct, and moved that the charge be dismissed. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against John W. Tisdale for unnecessarily carrying off a boy of six or seven years of age to the Station-House, and moved that he be reprimanded. Carried.

He submitted the testimony in the case of J. G. Camp, charged with being off his beat, and moved that he forfeit one day's pay and be reprimanded. Carried.

Thomas Marwell, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was fined in loss of pay for ten days and ordered to be reprimanded.

Mr. Cholwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the special men in the Department, acting in the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Precincts.

This, after some conversation as to the power of the Treasurer to pay the money and the propriety of retaining these men as members of the regular force, was laid over.

The complaint against Officer Barclay, of the Sixth Precinct, for striking a person whom he had in custody, was dismissed, the complainant not appearing.

Officers Beers and Lint, of the Third Precinct, for being off their beat, were deprived of three days' pay, and it was ordered that they should be reprimanded. Lint was charged with another offence of the same character, and deprived of five days' pay. Officer Birdsall, for the same offence, was punished to the same extent.

George Quackenboss, for a similar dereliction of duty, forfeited his pay for two days, and his commanding officer was ordered to reprimand him.

Officer Campbell, for the same offence, was deprived of five days' pay, and ordered to be reprimanded.

Charles Burdett incurred the same penalty, and for the same reason.

Mr. Perit inquired if these officers all belonged to the same Precinct.

General Nye replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Perit thought the commanding officer should exert himself to stop these occurrences.

General Nye stated that he understood the Captain to be instituting measures calculated to prevent such violations of duty in future.

Henry L. Carey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged, on complaint of his Sergeant, with insubordination and intoxication. As to the first, extenuating circumstances were shown, and it appeared that it was a sort of drawn game between him and the Sergeant. The charge of intoxication was rebutted. It was ordered that Carey be reprimanded by his commanding officer.

Mr. Bowen inquired whether the Captain was present when the alleged insubordination occurred?

General Nye said he was not.

Mr. Bowen wished to know how much time the commanding officers of the several Precincts spent in their Station-houses. He had visited the Station-houses repeatedly, and never once found a commanding officer present.

Gen. Nye stated that in this case the Captain was not present, because the difficulty occurred at night-call.

Officers Quackenbush and Darling on the same night refused to turn out at call, and were mulcted in a loss of five days' pay.

James Cooke, of the Sixth Precinct, refused to attend a night call, because he had a sore leg.

His commanding officer appeared, and represented Cooke as having refused to assign any reason for his disobedience when called, and described him, on the strength of the Deputy-Superintendent's opinion, as a gentleman somewhat addicted to inventing excuses for non-performance of duty.

Mr. Bowen regretted that the Captain had not seen fit to give his evidence at the proper stage of the case.

The matter was referred back for further investigation.

James T. Rogers, John Quin and T. Wisebourne, of the Eighth Ward, were charged with having absented themselves from drill. One excused himself on the ground that it was his day off; another, that he was unwell; and the third, because of sickness in his family.

Mr. Perit moved that they be reprimanded.

Mr. Bowen declared that that would not be punishment enough. We could not walk through Broadway, he said, without seeing policemen violate their duty. They hid their buttons, they slunk into stores, they lolled against casks. They were ashamed to be recognized as policemen. Now, if this mode of evading duty were not broken up, the Commissioners might as well give up the business at once as a bad job.

The officers were ordered to be reprimanded and deprived of a day's pay.

General Nye reported the evidence in the case of Robert M. Webb, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accused of having knocked down one of his wife's lady boarders, and moved that he be reprimanded and forfeit 30 days' pay. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session. Most of the afternoon was spent in balloting to appoint out of some 150 applicants three Police surgeons. No election was made. Mr. G. W. Emmons, the chief clerk *pro tem.*, was nominated for that office permanently, and elected *nem. con.*

Police Intelligence.

A New Counterfeit.—Information was received at the Police Head-quarters last evening that new counterfeit ones on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, had been issued, and that it was intended to put them in circulation in the City. A telegraphic message was sent from the Head-quarters to the different Station-houses, to put the Police on their guard. This movement evidently put the intended utterers of the bogus money on the alert, for only one attempt was made to pass the money, which was in the Third Ward. The party offering the money, who gave his name as John Hartly, was promptly arrested. The new bill is a good counterfeit.

An Old Man Brutally Assaulted.—As Mr. Thos. Seymour, a man 70 years of age, was standing Wednesday afternoon nearly in front of his residence, No. 150 West Twenty-seventh-street, he was brutally assaulted by Washington Smith, driver of an ice cart. He was knocked down, and kicked and beaten till he became insensible, in which condition he was found by some of his friends and carried into his house. Coroner Hills was called yesterday to take an *ante-mortem* examination of Mr. Seymour, but there being no immediate apprehension of his death, the *ante-mortem* was postponed. The facts of the assault were yesterday communicated to Justice Davison, and a warrant issued for Smith's arrest.

Charge of Embezzlement.—Henry Hoggs was arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding Thos. Asten, of Yonkers, out of $2,000. Mr. Asten alleges that he gave into the hands of Hoggs $2,000, in notes, and that the latter collected the money upon them and appropriated the same to his own use. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for trial.

A Liquor Store Broken Into.—The liquor store of James Aspel, No. 193 West Twenty-first-street, was entered by a burglar on Thursday night, and robbed of $16 in money and several bottles of liquor. Suspicion of the burglary rested on a man named James Rourke, as he was in the place the evening previous, just before it was shut up, and saw the clerk count the money. Rourke was arrested, and, being charged with the crime, confessed having broken into the store, but said he did it while under the influence of liquor. The prisoner was taken before Justice Davison and locked up for trial.

Burglary upon a Dwelling House.—Charles Apple, a German, was arrested yesterday morning, having entered, by means of false keys, the dwelling house of Samuel A. Suydam, No. 49 Morton-street. He was caught on the premises, and about $30 worth of property, which he is supposed to have stolen, found in his possession. Justice Davison locked him up for trial, in default of $3,000 bail.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Hartley, the boatman, whose arrest on Thursday night for attempting to pass, at the shoe-store of Thos. Lyons, No. 293 Greenwich-street, a counterfeit $1 bill on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, was mentioned in Friday's Times, was yesterday taken before Justice Osborn, and locked up for trial, in default of $1,000 bail. It was shown that he had nine of the bogus bills in his possession, and that he attempted to hide them in a coal-box.

Run over in Broadway.—John Cosgrove, residing in Sixth-avenue, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, by a cart, and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Hats, Furs, &c.—Every one has doubtless remarked the very tasteful style of Hats now very generally worn by gentlemen. It is remarkable for neatness and becomingness, and naturally excites universal admiration. It is Knox's new style, whose store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street meets with much attention; Knox, whose name has been before the public for so many years in connection with the Hat, Cap and Fur business.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another Saturday-night treat is to be given the patrons of this popular theatre, in the form of four of their favorite pieces, besides the entertainment of the "Dale Family," viz.: "Kazmel the Scout," "Invasion of Ireland," "The Spirits," and "Mountain Sylph." On Monday we are to have the great, the gorgeous, the long-looked-for new comic pantomime of "Zerena, or, the Spirit of Air," which has been gotten up in the most brilliant and costly style.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies very properly set their faces against the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of Chapman's London Cordial Gin, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents, pints 50 cents. Depot No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Third Lecture.—This evening, Saturday, Dec. 19, Dr. Melville will give an exposition of the "Carbon Theory of Consumption," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

To disinfect a Sick Room, use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, over heated water, or over a Register. It will emit a fragrant and very agreeable odor, imparting vitality to the sick and to all others who breathe the air of the room—preventing infection from Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Consumption, Whooping-Cough, or any other infectious disease. A bottle of Olive Tar, costing 50 cents, will last two weeks. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Mercantile Library Association.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn was held at the Athenæum on Thursday evening, the 17th instant. A. B. Capwell, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Charles S. Farley and Bowman Secretaries. The report of the Committee of 100 was presented by Mr. Hill, showing a list of subscriptions amounting to about $3,700, and near 600 members, which was received with loud and prolonged applause. The report of the Committee on Constitution was presented by Lewis Roberts, Esq., and the Constitution prepared by them was adopted with one or two slight amendments amid much applause.

Mr. Wallace read the report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to a location for the Society, recommending the Brooklyn Athenæum as the most desirable under the present circumstances. The subject was referred to the Board of Directors, with power and instructions to call a further meeting of the Society to ratify their acts.

Mr. W. A. Gellatly presented the report of the Committee on Lectures, adverse to making arrangements for a *course* of lectures, but recommending *occasional* lectures and readings by distinguished gentlemen.

The Constitution adopted provides that the first election be held on Wednesday, 23d inst., and, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to nominate officers. On motion of Mr. Gellatly, the Committee on Constitution were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the first election.

After some further business, an address from Rev. Dr. Farley, and some remarks by Rev. Dr. Taylor, the meeting adjourned. This Society commences under the most favorable auspices, being encouraged by the best wishes and active support and coöperation of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn.

A Bold Attempt to Rob.—On Thursday evening last, three men entered the store of John Bauman, corner of Leonard and Marshall streets, Brooklyn, and while one called for tobacco, his two companions commenced passing bars of soap outside. Mr. Bauman noticed the transaction and gave the alarm, when the thieves started off. He followed them a short distance, when one of the party threw pepper in his eyes, and at the same time stabbed him in the shoulder, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Subsequently officer Gabriel, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Seibert, of New-York, who was identified as one of the thieves, and was accordingly committed for examination.

Heavy Verdict.—Joseph Lehman sued the city of Brooklyn to recover damages for the death of a child drowned in a public cistern, corner of Division-avenue and Marshall-street, in May last. The well was improperly secured, there being nothing but a plank covering to it. The case was concluded in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Culver, yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,500.

Contempt of Court.—Mr. Duygert, a *Deutsche avocat* of Brooklyn, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, by Justice Boyd, at Newtown, on Thursday last, for contempt of Court. Mr. Duygert was finally let off by paying a fine of $5.

Central Bank, Brooklyn.—Judge Davies vacated the order appointing a Receiver for this Bank, Thursday morning last. As before announced, the Bank is transacting business as usual.

Fatal Accident.—Bridget O'Connor, residing at No. 49 Main-street, Brooklyn, fell down a flight of stairs Thursday night, injuring herself so severely that she died the same night.

Died from Exposure.—The body of a foundling was picked up near Fourth-place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure.

Fatal Accident.—An Irishman, while intoxicated, fell from a car on the Long Island Railroad, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

Action against the New-Jersey Railroad for Horses Killed on the Railroad Track.—A suit has just been tried in the New-York Common Pleas, between —— Harriot and New-Jersey Railroad Company. The complaint alleged that plaintiff's horses on pasture at Wm. Price's, near Elizabeth, N. J., escaped from the pasture without the knowledge of Price or Harriot, and strayed on to defendant's track, and were run over and killed, through the negligence of defendants, by one of their engines, with a train of cars. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, if true, it showed no cause of action, as the plaintiff's horses were, at all events unlawfully on their tracks. His Honor Judge Ingraham intimated that such was his opinion of the law, but, (as the counsel for the plaintiff urged strongly that the witnesses on both sides, and from out the State, were present, and that the facts had better be tried,) he would overrule the motion and note an exception thereto by defendant's counsel, that the law might be decided on the appeal. The case was then tried before a Jury by direction of the Judge, who said that, for the purposes of this trial, he would assume the law to be that the complaint, if true, would entitle the plaintiff to recover, leaving the defendants to their remedy on the law by appeal. The Jury, after being out several hours, standing six to six, and unable to agree, were discharged. It is not yet known whether the plaintiff will renew the suit. For the plaintiff, E. Zehne and J. W. Gerard. For defendants, Edgar S. Van Winkle.

Masonic.—Election of Officers.—Enterprise Chapter No. 2, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. P.—Leopold Lithaur; K.—A. A. Rice; Scribe—Martin Williams; C. of H.—S. M. Chambers; P. S.—J. S. Ridley; Treasurer—Alexander Griver; Secretary—A. Gilkinson.

Enterprise Lodge has also elected its officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. M.—Alex. Driver; S. W.—J. G. Ridley; J. W.—C. W. Chase; S. D.—L. Tellmann; J. D.—E. S. Johnson; Secretary—Francis Ballburgh; Treasurer—C. Grate.

Hiram Lodge will hold an election for officers on Monday evening next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 18.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	90	125	Erie Railroad		17¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	86	100	do.	s10	17¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	s60 79¾	100	do.	s10	17¾
13,000	do.	79¾	100	do.		17¾
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	84	1125	do.		18
5,000	Mich. State 6s	95	300	do.	s10	18
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	100	do.	s20	18
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m	36	300	Hud. Riv. R.		20
3,000	Mich. S. S.F. Bds.	65	10	Harlem Railroad		[illegible]
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	86¾	50	do.		7¾
1,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	84¾	50	do.		7¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m.bs	75¾	450	do.		7¾
6,000	M. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st m. s. f. con. bds	83	22	Harlem R.R. Pref.		17
			10	N. H. & Har. R. R.		112
2,000	Reading R. RMB	60	250	Reading R. R.		54
1,000	do.	s60 55	100	do.	s10	54
15	National Bank	100	100	do.		54¾
20	Bank State of N. Y.	91	300	do.	s10	54¾
11	do.	91¾	50	do.		54¾
5	Bank N. America	94	150	do.		54¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	98	120	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		23
8	Imp. & Trad. Bank	93¾	5	do.		23¾
10	Park Bank	83¾	50	do.		23
17	do.		100	do.		23¾
20	Excel. Ins. Co.	102	250	do.	b15	23¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s60 100	272	do.		23¾
143	do.	100¾	110	M.So&N.In. pd s.		38¾
600	Cumb. Coal Co.	10	25	do.		38¾
15	Pa. Mail Steam.Co.	68	35	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.		85
127	N. Y. Central R.R.	77	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		76¾
50	do.	76¾	50	do.		76
400	do.	s60 76	100	do.	s10	76
150	do.	76¾	400	Cl. & Toledo R. R.		42¾
50	do.	s60 76¾	100	do.	b60	43¾
200	do.	b60 77	50	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.		77
100	do.		100	do.	s10	77
100	do.	b7 77	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		17
50	do.	b10 76¾	275	La C. & Mil. R. R.		10¾
50	do.	76¾	60	do.	b30	11
10	Ill. Cen. Railroad	82	50	C. & Pitts. R.R.		13
60	do.	s3 81				

SECOND BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Stock Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by E. Draper:

$10,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s	Int. ad. 10½
$3,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s	Int. ad. 10
$2,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. ad. 71
10 shares	Bank of Commerce	97¾
20 shares	Commonwealth Bank	75¾
20 shares	National Bank	101¾
20 shares	Irving Bank	91
10 shares	Irving Bank	90¾
20 shares	Metropolitan Bank	90¾
6 shares	American Exchange Bank	92¾
5 shares	New-York Exchange Co.	100¾
20 shares	New-York Exchange Co.	100¾
20 shares	Great Western Fire Insurance Co.	80
20 shares	Great Western Fire Insurance Co.	80
10 shares	Great Western Fire Insurance Co.	80
10 shares	Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	69@70
50 shares	Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	144¾

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$25,000	Lexington City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	Int. ad. 60¾
$11,000	N. Ind. 1st Mortg. (Goshen line)	Int. ad. 60¾
$2,000	Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	Int. ad. 90¾
$3,000	Terre Haute & Alton 8s	Int. ad. 43
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 45
$2,000	Sacramento 6s	Int. ad. 46¾
$1,120	Sacramento 10s	Int. ad. 56¾@60¾
$600	30 Sacramento 7s	Int. ad. 46¾
5 shares	Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	81¾
20 shares	North River Fire Ins. Co.	144¾
5 shares	Metropolitan Ins. Co.	88¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	90	150	Manhattan Gas Co.	126
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	b3 80	100	Hudson River R.R.	20¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s	s60 84¾	100	Harlem R. R.	7¾
8,000	Mich. Cn.R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S.F. Cn.b.	83¾	200	Reading R'd	54¾
			200	do.	b30 54¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	86	200	do.	b60 54¾
50	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	100¾	600	do.	s3 54
50	Penn. Coal Co.	67¾	100	M. So. & N. In. R.	23¾
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	10	50	do.	22¾
40	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	5	Mich. S. & N.In.g.s.R.	39¾
225	N. Y. Cent. R.	77	20	Mich. Cent. R. R.	60
50	do.	s6 76¾	10	Panama R'd	s60 95
50	do.	b15 77	50	C. Inv. & Tol. R.R.	42¾
50	do.	76¾	200	do.	42¾
50	do.	76¾	50	do.	42¾
200	Erie Railroad	s3 18	50	La Crosse & Mil.RR.	10¾
100	do.	18	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	78¾
50	do.	s6 18¾	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	85
25	do.	18¾	20	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	60
300	do.	18¾			

Friday, Dec. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, as on Thursday, is almost the only point of interest in Money affairs, to-day. The unusual interregnum in the sailing of the European steamers, and the delay in the receipt of later news from the other side, made a dull market for Exchange. The export demand for Specie has also fallen off; except for doubloons for Havana, which are again wanted. The terms for bills on London drawn against produce continue irregular, 107@109 ℔ cent.; bankers' bills 109@109½ ℔ cent. Philadelphia and Baltimore funds are improving, the former 97½@97¾; Baltimore 95½@96 ℔ cent. Money continues easy both on call and for discounts; though from no decided increase of accommodation at bank, but rather from the absence of actual employment in general trade.

A brief summary of the *Canada's* news was telegraphed from Halifax to-day and published in the evening papers. After the printed list of sales at the Stock Exchange in the afternoon, an unfavorable interpretation was put upon the money accounts, particularly the report from Hamburg, by some of the speculators, and lower prices were made for the entire railway shares than had been current through the day. This feeling obtained, however, only for a short time, prices recovering most of the decline and leaving off steady. The business through the day was quite active, and prices, with the brief exception referred to, decidedly buoyant. We note the fluctuations as follows—the outside figure representing the last bid:

New-York Central	76¾@77 @76¾@76¾
New-York and Erie	17¾@18¾@17¾@18¾
Reading	53¾@54¾@53¾@53¾
Southern Michigan	22 @23¾@21¾@22
Toledo	43¾@43¾@42¾@42¾
Missouri Sixes	79 @79¾@80 @79¾
Virginia Sixes	90 @90 @90 @90¾

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury yesterday and to-day amount to $133,520; the payments, $317,995; balance at the close this afternoon, $4,033,842. The Havana and New-Orleans steamers to-day carried out $300,000 in gold.

In addition to the January dividends already provided in this City on the Public Debts of the different States, we understand that the Merchants' Bank is ready to pay on the Debt of Tennessee, and also on that of Alabama, and the Bank of America on the Debt of Kentucky. The half-yearly interest on the Debt of New-York will be paid by the Manhattan Company. Altogether, the interest upon no class of funded indebtedness has been more punctually provided for in this season of embarrassment than on the Bonds of the different States. The aggregate principal, by the latest return, is $190,718,000, upon which the January interest, chiefly provided for in this City, is not less than $5,721,540. The States where credit has been least appreciated here, were the first, this year, to place their January interest in Bank, and to legislate against the possible contingency of future interest payments.

Attention is directed to a peremptory sale of $36,000 of the Six per cents. of the State of Louisiana, advertised by A. H. Muller & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock on Saturday, (to-morrow.) The sale is by order of J. K. Dubois, Auditor of the Banking Department of the State of Illinois, and will be made without reserve.

In our commercial report yesterday the sale of some stock of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, by Mr. Draper, was reported at 70. We understand that this was the stock of the "*Brooklyn* Ferry Company," running from James-slip to Williamsburg, and not the "*Union* Ferry Company"—and that Mr. Draper abstained from announcing the fact, (of which he was aware,) lest it should affect the sale he was about to make.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of November, 1857, were | $416,002 22
Earnings November, 1856 | $20,451 00 [illegible]
Decrease | $102,356 87

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $572,906, against $842,654 the week ending Dec. 20, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	112	$44,958	121	$40,296	182	$66,396
Man. of Cotton	201	74,251	979	173,765	183	36,004
Man. of Silk	64	28,265	168	66,093	37	30,012
Man. of Flax	62	14,068	204	61,196	118	15,212
Miscellaneous	90	31,941	243	36,686	258	26,686
Total	539	$194,561	1,636	$378,336	771	$176,342
		378,336				194,481
Total Entered		$572,906		Total Marketed		$370,823

Bank of New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser, Dec. 18.

John Van Dyke, Esq., President of the Bank of New-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, which suspended a few weeks previous to the general bank suspension, has just issued an address to the stockholders and creditors announcing that the institution is about to resume its ordinary business, and setting forth the causes of its embarrassment. The stock is stated to be worth as much as ever, but the profits are less. Since the suspension they have collected $120,000, and redeemed liabilities to the same amount. The entire liabilities are now $62,076, while their means to pay them are $400,946. The bills will all be redeemed at par in the City of New-York, while a resumption of specie payments will speedily follow.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Canada's* news was published to-day in the regular Evening Editions of the Associated Press, but as yet has had no effect on the Cotton market. Sales to-day 9,000 bales. Sales of the week 61,500 bales. Receipts of the week 67,000 bales. Stock 291,000 bales. The receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year fall short 157,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports 371,000 bales. Molasses declined ½c. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Pork very dull. Keg Lard, 10c. Rio Coffee—Fair, 8¾c., and Prime, 10c. *Sales of the Week*—16,500 bags. *Stock*—105,500 bags. Exchange on London, 104¾@105¾. Exchange on New-York—½@1 ℔ cent. discount.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 18.

Cotton—Sales of the week 17,500 bales. The receipt here to-day of the *Canada's* advices caused an advance of ¼c. We quote Middling at 10c. The market closed with an advancing tendency. Receipts of the week 20,000 bales, against 27,000 in the same week last year. Stock 97,000 bales. Receipts at this port up to the present date less than last year, 13,500 bales.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 400 bales; for the week 6,000 bales, closing with an advancing tendency, including the prices [illegible] ranging at 11c., on time.

Savannah, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, at 9c.@10c. for middling. The market was quite active.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Baltimore Market, Dec. 17.—The offerings have been large this week, but prices are unchanged. There were [illegible] head offered at the scales, of which number 200 were driven off, 100 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to $[illegible] net, and averaging $3 [illegible].

Sheep.—The Sheep market is very dull, and there is nothing doing.

Hogs.—Live Hogs were in fair receipt to-day, there being from 2,000 to 2,500 head at the pens. Some few sales were made of good to prime packing Hogs at $6@$6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs. net, but packers generally are unwilling to purchase at the figures. Some few lots of strictly prime Hogs were sold to the butchers at $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday.—First Board.—[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Adriatic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Boulton, Madame Goudert, Miss Gondert, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Spurr, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Goodeck, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Rev. J. H. Abraham and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Adott, two sons and a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Dr. Cronin, the Bishop of Huron, Mrs. [illegible] and 4 children, Rev. Mr. Blagden, Mrs. Thurston, [illegible] Thurston, Mr. Hope and wife, Miss Falls, [illegible], man, Lewis, Hodges, Gass, Lobes, Warner, [illegible], Barclay, Smith, Thiele, Givins, [illegible], Gibb, Stevens, White, Thorne, [illegible] Laughlin, Copes, Balsam, Haney, Penfold, Howard, [illegible] and Carveth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7 19 | Sun sets 4 35 | Moon rises [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 14 | Gov. Island 9 03 | Hell Gate 10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .. FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Bark Ilaska, Brown, Pensacola, C. H. Pierson.
Schooner Ocean Bird, Nickerson, Demerara.

Arrived.

Ship Samuel Russell, Kennedy, Foo-Chow-Foo Aug. [illegible], passed Java Head Oct. 1, Cape Good Hope Oct. [illegible], crossed the Equator Nov. 18, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Brothers. Dec. 20, 20 miles E. of Cape Charles, passed the [illegible] of a sunken vessel, apparently the topmast head of a large ship. Died on board, Oct. 30, of dysentery, Charles H. Maury, 2d officer, aged 26 years, a native of New-York.

Ship Hotspur, Potter, Foo-Chow-Foo Aug. [illegible], passed Cape Good Hope Oct. 21, St. Helena Nov. [illegible], with teas, &c., to McCready & Wisner. The H. has experienced light weather on the passage.

Ship Nicholas Biddle, Ewes, Liverpool Sept. 18, and Fayal Nov. 28, (where she put in in distress,) with coal to Taylor & Merrill.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) Nov. 26, in ballast to master—is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Leghorn, Hatch, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, &c., to Boston.

Brig Mira W. Holt, (of Bluehill,) Coombs, Matanzas [illegible] inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Poseidon, (Old.,) Kuhn, Angostura Nov. [illegible], with hides to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Ida Raynes, Amidon, [illegible] Nov. [illegible], and the Bar 26th, with fustic, &c., to Stetson & Co. Dec. 9 and 10 was in co. with bark Velocity, (of New-York,) hence for [illegible]. Dec. 16, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 50 W., passed schr. [illegible] stg. N. W. The I. D. has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda [illegible] ds., in ballast to Smith & Jones.

Brig Bonita, Upton, Buenos Ayres Oct. [illegible].

Schr. Tomah, Nelson, Cutler, Me., [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to Jed Frye.

Schr. Cortes, Townsend, Gaboon, (W. C. A.,) Nov. 1, with palm oil, ivory, &c., to R. A. [illegible] & Bro.

Schr. J. Vail, (of Stonington,) Gray, Sisal Nov. [illegible], with hides, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels. Dec. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 77, spoke brig Belle Poule, Joy, from Jacksonville for St. Kitts, who kindly furnished us with provisions. Last night, while at anchor at Quarantine, during the heavy blow, the brig Abby and Elizabeth, bound to Richmond, dragged her anchors and came foul of the J. V., carrying away her quarter rail, &c.—the brig received no damage. While towing up the Bay yesterday (17th) afternoon, by steamtug Wm. Buck, went ashore on the West Bank, but succeeded in soon getting off without receiving any damage.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, Rio Janeiro Nov. 4, with coffee to D. G. Murray. The brig Tallulah, Lewis, for New-York, sailed 24 hours previous.

Schr. Locadie, (of Baltimore,) Jacobson, (late Bennington, who died at Wilmington, N. C.,) St. Ann's Bay, Jam., via Wilmington, N. C., (where she put in in distress,) 8 ds. with pimento, logwood, &c., to Kirby & Kellogg.

Schr. H. B. Dunton, Love, Rockport 10 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Delaware, Bridges, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Flowers, Belfast for Norfolk.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 30 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day S. W.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Philadelphia, Boggs, Havana and New-Orleans; ship American Congress, Matner, London; brig Flora, Rice, Port-au-Prince.

Memoranda.

The schr. Norma, (wrecker,) left this afternoon to the assistance of the bark Cornelia, ashore at Shark River.

The steamboat Granite State, was this afternoon taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York, Dec. 1—Arrogant, Grosvenor; City of New-York, Liverpool; 2d, Constitution and Constitution, do.; Nov. 28, Atlantic, Bremen; Bremen, Bremerhaven; Edward, at Bremen.

Arrived from New-Orleans, Dec. 2—Express, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Western Sea, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, Dec. 1—Yamama, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York, Nov. 30—Aurora, from Palermo; Dec. 1, Aurore, from Liverpool; 2d, America and Yorkshire, from do.; Oakland, from Marseilles.

Sailed for New-Orleans, Dec. 1—William Wirt and Newport, from Liverpool; 4th, Amos, from do.

Sailed for Mobile, Dec. 3—Cornelia, Lawrence and [illegible], from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah, Dec. 2—Adriatic, from [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Dec. 14, brigs Jenny Lind, Grant, from Machias for St. Thomas; Henrietta, Webb, disg.; Avanti, Tucas, for New York in 4 ds.; Titania, Appleby, from Baltimore for Demerara.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 28, bark Ilva, Foster, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Pauline, (Ven.,) put back with masts sprung and leaking badly.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 4, ship Rovere, Roche, from Newport; brig Cynthia, Bakeman, for Cape of Good Hope.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—The members are notified to meet at their Lodge Room, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, ROBERT BROADFIELD. W. H. GODDARD, Secretary. JOHN COOK, N. G.